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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Variable. Temp. 13-12 (64-54). Tomorrow variable. Yesterday's temp. 13-11 (64-52). LONDON: Fair. Temp. 12-8 (61-46). Tomorrow fair. Yesterday's temp. 13-10 (64-50). CHANNEL: Smooth to slight. NICE: Fair. Temp. 25-7 (77-45). NEW YORK: Temp. 21-10 (70-50). Yesterday's temp. 20-10 (68-50).

INTERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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No. 28,834 ** PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1975 Established 1887

Oporto Artillery Unit

Portugal Army Revolt Spreads

From Wire Dispatches

LISBON, Oct. 7.—Rebellious leftist troops today occupied an artillery base in the northern industrial city of Oporto and thousands of Communist-led workers demonstrated against the government in Lisbon.

Tens of thousands of metal-workers marched to the Labor Ministry and booed Labor Minister Tomas Rosa when he tried to speak, calling him a "fascist."

After several hours of negotiations with a delegation of the metalworkers, the minister agreed to accept their demands for better wages and working conditions in principle and the crowds dispersed.

In the troubles in Oporto, the military commander of the Northern Region, Gen. Antonio Pires Veloso, threatened to have the unit bombed if the 800 soldiers did not end their revolt against what they termed as a purge of leftists in the military.

The soldiers of the Serra do Pilar regiment, encamped on the edge of the city, refused. Instead, they asked civilian sympathizers to build barricades outside the unit's perimeter.

Tonight, the regional command issued a statement saying there was no plan to bomb the unit.

The revolt was viewed as the most serious yet to face the government in its faltering attempt to restore military discipline.

Late yesterday, radical soldiers of a rebellious artillery unit outside Lisbon rejected President Francisco da Costa Gomes's call for discipline and said they would use their guns to protect the "oppressed classes."

The mutiny in Oporto was linked to the disbandment on Saturday of a military driver training center in Oporto that had fallen under the sway of leftist political activists. Gen. Pir. Veloso sent troops into the driving center to disperse members of the unit and shut it down.

Also today, the national radio station on the island of Madeira was occupied by former employees, members of a local separatist movement and some Portuguese refugees from the West African colony of Angola.

They demanded the purging of five Communists from the radio's staff, the reinstatement of three employees fired by leftists and the expulsion of "progressives" from the island, the Lisbon office of the station said.

EEC Sets Loans to Lisbon

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The European Economic Community today approved $180 million in emergency loans for Portugal as part of an aid program demonstrating Western European faith in that country's chances of establishing democracy.

The action of the foreign ministers of the nine member nations followed the recent change of government in Portugal that diminished the possibility of a Communist take-over. In July, before the ouster of former Premier Vasco dos Santos Gonçalves, a pro-Communist, the ministers had decided against immediate economic aid to help Portugal out of the economic mess resulting from months of political chaos.

Portuguese Foreign Minister Ernesto Melo Antunes was here today and the ministers called him in to announce their decision at the end of a two-day conference. Later, Maj. Melo Antunes told a news conference:

"Today's meeting with the Common Market shows Europe's deep awareness of our efforts to create a lasting and true democracy."

Under the terms of the program, 150 million Common Market "units of account"—equivalent to $180 million—will be provided to Portugal by the European Investment Bank in low-interest loans spread over the next two years.

The loans will be provided for specific development projects and will be guaranteed by the nine market members—Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, Denmark and Ireland. A joint committee will be set up to examine investment projects submitted by the Portuguese government.

Spain's Ties in Europe Moving Back to Normal

From Wire Dispatches

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Spain's relations with the rest of Europe, severely shaken by protests against the executions of five Spanish terrorists, took a step toward normalization today with the return of Swiss Ambassador Samuel Campiche to his post and the announcement that other envoys recalled by their governments would be back soon.

Sixteen Western European countries recalled their ambassadors from Spain to protest the execution of five leftist guerrillas on Sept. 27—a move that prompted Spanish accusations of "intolerable" foreign interference.

In Luxembourg, where Common Market foreign ministers are meeting, both West Germany and Britain said they would send their ambassadors back to Madrid this week.

A spokesman for West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher said the Bonn government had decided that "in the present climate" it would be better for its ambassador to be in Spain.

Confidential Note

British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan said it had been decided that the British ambassador also would return—with a confidential message for the Spanish government from Prime Minister Harold Wilson.

The EEC foreign ministers denounced the execution of the

● Hopes for political reform in Spain are ebbing fast. Page 2.

men late yesterday and decided to suspend trade talks with the Spanish government, as recommended by the EEC Executive Commission.

In Spain, several politicians called for moderation. They appealed to the government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro not to allow political violence and anger over foreign protests to divert the nation from gradual political reform.

In an episode reflecting the passions stirred by the executions and protests, four Dutch tourists were arrested in the seaside resort of Marbella following a political argument in which Generalissimo Francisco Franco's son-in-law, Cristobal Martinez-Bordiu, the marquis of Villaverde, suffered injuries.

The four tourists appeared today in court. The judge charged



UPI.

Cristobal Martinez-Bordiu

Rudolf Drier, 28, with assault and set bail at 2.5 million pesetas (about $42,000). He freed the other three unconditionally and dropped accusations that they had insulted Gen. Franco.

Spanish and diplomatic accounts of the incident differed sharply. But they agreed that politics were involved, and that the marquis, 53, was hospitalized.

He underwent surgery today for a multiple fracture of his nose, the news agency Cifra said.

Cifra said the marquis, a surgeon who is married to Gen. Franco's only child, Carmen, suffered the nose injuries when the Dutchmen slammed a door into his face. Cifra said he had overheard the tourists mak-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Congress Passes School-Lunch Bill Over Ford's Veto

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—The House and Senate today enacted a $2.75-billion child-nutrition bill that President Ford had vetoed four days earlier as too costly.

It was the seventh time in the 14-month Ford presidency that the heavily Democratic Congress has mustered the two-thirds vote needed to override a presidential veto.

Mr. Ford has vetoed 39 bills, 12 of them this year.

In the House, the tally was a lopsided 397 to 18 against the President, 131 votes more than the necessary two-thirds.

In the Senate, the vote was 79 to 13, 17 more than two-thirds.

The action extends a school breakfast program which feeds 1.8 million low-income children daily and expands the school lunch program by requiring schools to offer 20-cent lunches to students whose parents earn between the poverty level of $5,010 and $9,770.

It also continues and expands programs that provide meals to low-income mothers, pregnant women and infants.

Mr. Ford said in casting his veto that the bill would add $1.2 billion to his budget, adding, "I cannot accept such fiscal irresponsibility."

Still Exists in Russia, East Bloc

Death Penalty Disappearing In Most W. European Nations

LONDON, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The death sentence, imposed last month in Spain on five urban guerrillas convicted of killing policemen, has almost disappeared from Europe but still exists in the Soviet Union, Romania, East Germany, Bulgaria and Yugoslavia.

In most European capitals, a survey shows, capital punishment has either been abolished or is rarely carried out.

The survey reports:

● Moscow—Seventeen death sentences have been handed down in the last 12 months and three are known to have been carried out—all for murder during robbery. Seven of the 17 cases were for murder during robbery, four were for economic crimes such as taking bribes and stealing state property, and six were for crimes committed during World War II. In an 18th case, accused spy V. G. Kalinin "bore the punishment he deserved," according to an official statement, and is presumed to have been shot.

● Bucharest—The death penalty exists in Romania for some murders, economic crimes and apparently also for treason. The last death sentence for economic crimes was in April when diplomatic sources said a trade official was condemned to death for corruption. In 1973, a department chief of a foreign trade enterprise was executed after being found guilty of bribe-taking.

● East Berlin—Publication of death sentences is rare and the last two known cases were in 1974, but in one case of matricide the convicted murderer was sent to a mental home. The other case was a triple murder. In Bonn correspondents quoted Western reports that nearly 200 have been sentenced to death in East Germany since 1949.

● Belgrade—One person was executed in 1974 for the murder of a child and the death sentence on another for killing a police officer was confirmed. Three alleged Croatian terrorists were executed in 1973. The criminal code also allows the death penalty for crimes against the people and the state, including treason, and war crimes.

● Sofia—Bulgaria has the death penalty for premeditated murder and crimes against the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



United Press International.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk addresses UN General Assembly.



United Press International.

President Ford makes speech on tax cuts from White House.

Vows Inviolability of Borders

Soviet-East German Treaty Drops German Unity as Goal

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Oct. 7.—East Germany and the Soviet Union signed a revised friendship treaty today deleting all previous references to the goal of German reunification.

The new pact, replacing one negotiated in 1964, codifies the Kremlin's desire for a permanently divided Germany. It represents Moscow's first attempt to give legal status to the ratification of Europe's postwar frontiers as prescribed by the European security conference document signed in Helsinki last July.

The 1,000-word treaty, in dropping all references to German reunification, pledged instead the inviolability of the existing frontier between East and West Germany.

The accord was signed in the Kremlin this morning by Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev and East German party leader Erich Honecker.

Changes in bilateral relations had been expected following West Germany's recognition of East Germany, the 1971 West Berlin agreement and the Helsinki talks.

The previous Soviet-East German treaty had been valid for 20 years and committed the two countries to "facilitate the conclusion of a German peace treaty and help bring about the unity of Germany on a peace-loving and democratic basis."

But this point has been replaced in the new accord by a clause hailing the "immutability of state borders in Europe as the most important prerequisite for ensuring European security."

Basing their actions on the East European Warsaw Pact of 1955, the two sides agreed to "ensure the inviolability of the borders of the member states of this pact as they were formed as a result of World War II and the postwar development, including the borders between the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany."

The East German leadership, including Mr. Honecker, President Willi Stoph and Premier Horst Sindermann, arrived here yesterday to a well-organized welcome by students who stood in assigned places along the motorcade route and waved flags.

The high-ranking nature of both the East German and the receiving Soviet officials has caused some comment in diplomatic circles.

One theory has it that the lavish reception is a Soviet attempt to show that some success can be achieved in relations between Socialist states at a time when Moscow's goal of convening a European Communist party congress seems to be floundering.

Bonn to Seek Unity

BONN, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The West German government said today that it would continue to work for the peaceful reunification of Germany despite the new Soviet-East German treaty.

The Bonn government statement said that the treaty in no way altered the rights and duties of the four powers—the United States, Britain, France and the Soviet Union—which have responsibility for the whole of Germany.

$28-Billion Package

Ford Proposes Tax Cuts Linked to Spending Curbs

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (IHT).—President Ford proposed last night to put $11 billion in additional tax reductions into effect next year and to make permanent, with significant changes, the $17 billion of anti-recession tax cuts enacted last March.

However, he said that his support for the tax package was conditional upon a congressional commitment to reduce total federal spending by $28 billion in the next fiscal year.

In a televised speech, the President said that he would propose permanent tax reductions totaling $28 billion and added that this would be "the biggest single tax cut in our history."

However, the $28-billion figure is calculated on the basis of the permanent tax rates prevailing from 1972 to last year, not on the basis of the temporary tax bill the President signed in March.

In his speech, Mr. Ford said that he would not hesitate to veto any tax cut enacted by Congress if Congress did not also take steps to set a ceiling on its spending. He asked Congress to pledge the whole federal expenditures to $395 billion in the next fiscal year, ending Oct. 1, 1977.

Half Rapid Growth

Earlier, at a briefing for reporters, several of Mr. Ford's economic advisers conceded that the chief thrust of the President's combined tax and spending-cut proposal was to halt the rapid growth of the federal budget. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, conceded that the impact would have an essentially "neutral" impact on the economy in terms of speeding up the recovery.

The President's proposal caught congressional Democrats by surprise.

But by tying a $28-billion tax cut program to an equivalent reduction in spending—a slash that Democrats say is not feasible—the White House has made it virtually impossible to predict what actually will happen to taxes next year.

About the only sure thing is that the Ford program cannot pass a Democratic Congress intact.

Congressional Democrats reacted angrily as the House Ways and Means Committee began work today on a tax program for next year. Committee chairman Al Ullman, D-Ore., called the President's proposal "totally preposterous."

Addressing Treasury Secretary William Simon, Rep. Ullman said:

"Are you sitting there with a straight face and telling me that Congress can agree to put a ceiling on a budget they haven't even seen?"

Mr. Simon responded: "That's exactly what I am saying." Later Mr. Simon said flatly that the President would veto a simple extension of the expiring 1975 tax cuts.

Greater Money Supply

Mr. Simon said that Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns approved Mr. Ford's proposal and he indicated that Mr. Burns would keep to his target of increasing the money supply at between a 5-per-cent and 7.5-per-cent annual rate to accommodate the fiscal policies.

In response to a question as to whether Mr. Burns supported the proposals to link the tax cut with a spending reduction, Mr. Simon replied, "Yes, he most certainly did."

Mr. Simon stressed that the long-run goal of the President is to restrain the growth of federal spending and that budget cuts are "inextricably linked," with the tax-cut proposals.

Most Democrats—notably their prominent economists—would have settled for an extension of the present law into next year, providing about 12 billion in reductions to keep present withholding rates about unchanged.

In effect, the President not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Not as Part of EEC

U.K. Demands Own Seat At Paris Energy Talks

By Paul Kemezis

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Britain today declared that it plans to represent itself at the conference between energy producers and consumers in Paris later this year, instead of attending as a part of the delegation of the European Economic Community.

The position, announced by British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan at a meeting of Common Market ministers here, was considered by the other countries as a threat to the success of the French-sponsored conference and to further community cooperation on energy policy.

There was a slim hope among European diplomats, however, that the British position was simply a bluff to get a favorable position on committees in the conference and a better hearing for its demands.

Belgian Foreign Minister Renaat van Elslande told the meeting that the move by the British could start a rush by industrial and developing nations for seats at the conference, which was originally planned as a dialogue between oil producers, consumers and developing nations limited to 27 participants, with the community counted as one.

Unfruitful Forum Seen

He said the result of an inflation of participants would be to create an unfruitful debating forum.

All the other community members joined in the criticism of the British position. "It's a catastrophe," said a Luxembourg official.



UPI.

James Callaghan

"It is impossible," said French Foreign Minister Jacques Sauvagnargues, "that a single country could put in question this conference to which so many countries, including the United States, attach a great importance."

Mr. Callaghan, ignoring these protests, said that the British decision to go to the Paris conference alone was due to the nature of the meeting, which began as an energy conference but was extended at the demand of the developing countries to cover all raw materials. He said that Britain had such strong interests, including its large North Sea oil reserves, that it had to take this position.

The British government has long been under domestic pressure not to let the Common Market get any control over its energy resources.

Originally the industrialized countries had been allotted eight seats, including one for the entire Common Market delegation. Diplomats from other community nations said today that if Britain went alone, then many of its partners, including Italy, West Germany and the Netherlands, would also seek national seats. Norway, Switzerland and Canada also want to participate.

Britain is also divided from its community partners in wanting the Paris conference to set up a floor-price plan for energy. This would insure the British a reasonable return for their North Sea oil, which is requiring high investment to exploit.

The Nine had previously hoped to ready a joint policy on energy at a meeting of their heads of government in Rome in December, just before the Paris meeting. But with today's outcome hopes for a success at this meeting also dimmed.

But the Nine did agree on procedure for the Paris conference. The meeting will be called the "Conference on International Economic Cooperation." It will last two to three days with the chair alternating between developing and industrialized countries, and decisions will be made by unanimous agreement.

Kissinger Says Other Accords Bind U.S.

Senate Unit Backs Sending Aides to Sinai

By Marilyn Berger

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted today to authorize sending 300 American civilian volunteers to monitor the Sinai peace accord after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger conceded that this would make legally binding other U.S. commitments to Israel and Egypt.

The two Senate committee votes against the recommendation were cast by Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., and Joseph Biden, D-Del.

The vote paves the way for probable final approval by Congress by the end of the week. In turn, this would clear the way for implementation of the second troop-disengagement accord that Mr. Kissinger negotiated in August.

The list of commitments which the State Department considers binding was submitted to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday afternoon, but has not been made public.

It was learned that among them are pledges to help supply oil to Israel in case of an emergency and to consult with Israel in the event of major-power intervention in the Middle East.

Some senators, especially Sen. Dick Clark, D-Iowa, have argued that some of these commitments could lead to U.S. military action.

Some members of the Foreign Relations Committee sought to detach approval of the 200 from endorsement, implied or explicit, of the commitments contained in four documents that include U.S. pledges to Israel and to Egypt.

While the administration contended that approval of the 200 volunteers to man early-warning stations in the Sinai stands alone, Mr. Kissinger told the committee today that approval of the volunteers would then make it possible for the United States to sign the other agreements.

Mr. Kissinger, in his prepared text, urged that the "U.S. statements of intention not be given a legally binding character which was never intended and is not inherent in them." In other words, he urged that the commitments not be given treaty status.

The Secretary said: "The word 'binding' sounds more ominous than the application may be. For example, when we are bound to consult, this binds us only to the fact of the consultation and not to the result of that consultation." Moreover, he said, many of the pledges are merely "formal reaffirmations of existing American policy."

U.S. Good Faith

In his prepared text, Mr. Kissinger told the committee, however, that "the fact that many provisions are not by any standard international commitments does not mean . . . that the United States is morally or politically free to act as if they did not exist. On the contrary, they are important statements of diplomatic policy and engage the good faith of the United States."

Mr. Kissinger added, "We have not surrendered our final judgment." He said that no country would have a veto over the U.S. position.

Sihanouk Assails U.S. at UN, Vows Cambodian Neutrality

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Prince Norodom Sihanouk said yesterday, in an address punctuated by sharp attacks on the United States, that Cambodia aimed at self-sufficiency and total neutrality.

The Cambodian head of state, making his first visit to the United States in about 15 years, received a standing ovation from the UN General Assembly.

He arrived in New York Friday from Peking, where he had lived in exile since his government was overthrown in March, 1970.

Referring to his country as Kampuchea, he said that, without U.S. help, the ousted Lon Nol government would have fallen long ago.

He was applauded when he pledged Cambodia's total neutrality, rejecting membership in any power bloc or the stationing of foreign troops on its territory.

Agriculture, "our primary resource," and industry related to agriculture would be the focus of his country's reconstruction, he said, predicting that, by the end of next year, Cambodia would be exporting cereals.

Prince Sihanouk said that Cambodians faced growing difficulties from 1955 onward, because of what he called U.S. imperialism. But until 1970, when the "pro-imperialist putsch" succeeded, the Cambodians were able to foil plots against them, he asserted.

"Let us make this very clear," he said, "we were facing U.S. imperialism rather than the traitor Lon Nol gang, which without the massive intervention of its master would have been unable to survive more than a few weeks in the face of the assaults of the patriots."

The struggle, he said, was of a small, poor, underpopulated country face to face with a gigantic aggressor, "an overarmed superpower which did not hesitate to use the most sophisticated deadly weapons. So opulent as to spend

(Continued from Page 1)

Note to Our Readers

Due to transmission problems from the United States, stock listings in today's editions were poorly received. The International Herald Tribune regrets any inconvenience to its readers due to errors and omissions.

Leaving Them to Fight Alone

Polish Catholic Priests Fear Vatican Puts Détente First

By Malcolm W. Browne

WARSAW, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Roman Catholic priests in Poland feel that a growing friendship of the Vatican toward Communist governments has undermined the priests' position in this country.

In private conversations, clergymen deplored the emphasis of a Vatican policy that, they say, seeks a kind of global détente while ignoring local confrontations between the church and the Communists.

A case in point, the priests said, involves the issuance by authorities of permits for the building of new churches—long a source of friction.

Last year, more than 30 such permits were issued, a church source said, but, since the beginning of this year, there has been only one. Catholic leaders say at least 500 new churches are needed in Poland to meet the needs of expanding suburbs and outlying communities.

Government resistance to more churches intensified, local Catholics say, despite a monthlong visit here this year of a special Vatican representative, the Most Rev. Luigi Poggi. The archbishop held extensive conversations in March with Polish Deputy Foreign Minister Josef Czyrek, after which a communiqué was issued. The statement said that talks had centered on international relations and détente.

The report of the meetings drew sharp criticism from the primate of Poland, the outspoken Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski. The cardinal made it known in public statements that the real problems between church and state in Poland were being obscured by discussions of the generalities of world affairs.

Both the cardinal and the Vatican have repeatedly denied any rift between the Holy See and the Polish Catholic Church. Cardinal Wyszynski has also said that Vatican contacts with Poland have been at least a beginning of "difficult conversations" and that the government is showing "a certain kind of comprehension" of church problems.

But priests say there has been no real progress toward reducing discriminatory acts on the part of the government.

Broadcasts Sought

Recently, the Polish Catholic Church petitioned the government to permit it to make some regular radio broadcasts, aimed primarily at hospital patients.

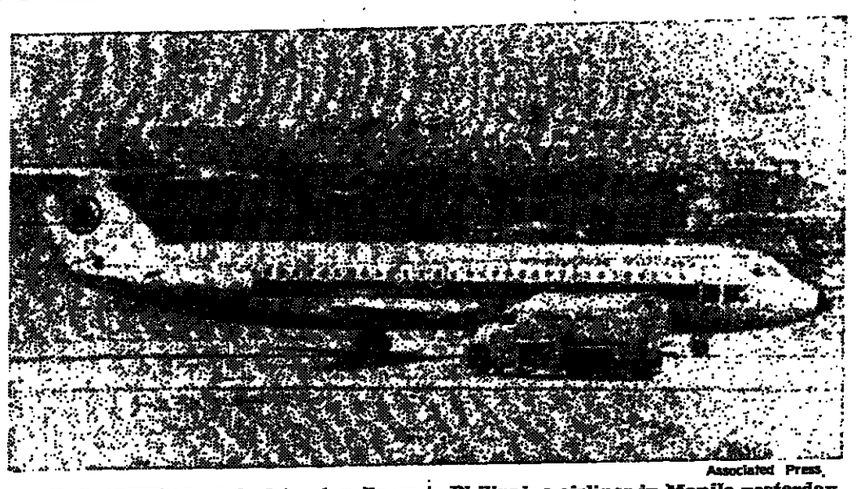
"I doubt that this will be granted any more than most of our other requests, but we keep trying," a priest said.

The Polish Catholic Church also feels squeezed by a commercial organization of lay Polish Catholics that, some priests say, is really more Communist than Catholic. The organization, called Pax, has an unusual status.

Pax is actually a nonprofit holding company that employs about 7,000 persons, including many Communist party members, in its subsidiary publications, chemical manufacturing plants and other enterprises.

Pax has many privileges, including lower tax assessments than those applied to private enterprises and a right to hire many workers. In return, Pax cooperates with the government.

It seeks, in the words of an official, to make the Socialist system "more tolerant" of Catholics and to give them a voice and influence within the system.



Associated Press.

DURING SEIZURE—A fuel truck rolls up to Philippine airliner in Manila yesterday to meet demand of hijacker who held plane and most of its 65 passengers for nine hours. The armed man, a Filipino, finally surrendered. Hostages were unhurt.

U.S. Assailed By Sihanouk

(Continued from Page 1)

each year almost $2 billion in order to pulverize Kampuchea and its small people."

Prince Sihanouk, who returned to Phnom Penh Sept. 9, said that a genuinely popular democracy was now being established in his country, "a new society free of exploitation of man by man, without differences of fortune and other social shortcomings."

After referring to the bombing and napalm attacks on his country, he said: "Today, after five months of intensive labor, the principal means of communication, ports, airports, railways, are in use once again."

In another speech, Chilean Foreign Minister Patricio Carvajal said that the emergency regime in his country would be progressively relaxed.

Cuban-Arab Proposal

UNITED NATIONS, N. Y., Oct. 7 (AP).—Israel and its U.S. and Western European backers yesterday won a first step in their effort to quash a Cuban-Arab proposal to apply a UN resolution condemning racism and apartheid to Zionism as well.

A vote on the resolution in the General Assembly's Social Affairs Committee was postponed after an African diplomat said that the African sponsors of the resolution had asked Arab nations to withdraw their proposal on Zionism following warnings by the United States and the European Economic Community that they would vote against the whole resolution if the proposed amendment were adopted.

Still Exists in Russia, East Bloc

Death Penalty Now Rare in Western Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

state, and a Jewish economist was sentenced to be shot by a firing squad for alleged espionage last year. But after worldwide protests he was released and allowed to travel to Israel. Bulgarian officials say the death sentence for treason was last carried out about 10 years ago.

• Budapest—Murder may be punished by a death sentence but officials say there is a trend against executions. It is not applied for political or economic crimes.

• London—The death penalty still exists for treason, piracy, arson in naval dockyards, mutiny, desertion and military cowardice. Sentences are usually commuted in peacetime. Capital punishment for all other crimes was abolished in 1965. The last execution, of two men for a double murder, was carried out in 1964.

• Rome—There has been no death penalty in Italy since World War II but it did exist in principle in the Vatican until 1969 for attempts on the life of the Pope, massacre and a few other crimes. There has never been an execution in the Vatican.

• Lisbon—The death penalty was abolished 100 years ago except for fighting for a foreign enemy in time of war. On Aug. 26 this year, the Constituent Assembly writing a new Portuguese constitution voted to abolish capital punishment entirely.

• Paris—Capital punishment is still on the books for premeditated murder, murder of police, prison guards and children and for high treason. A 17-year-old boy found guilty Oct. 3 of stabbing an old woman to death in a robbery is the only person to be sentenced to death in France since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing came to power nearly 18 months ago. The late President Georges Pompidou commuted most death sentences to life imprisonment but in one of his last acts before dying in April, 1974, he refused to commute the sentence of child murderer Ali Benyanes, a Tunisian immigrant.

• Athens—Only three death sentences have been handed down recently—for former Premier George Papadopoulos and his two deputies, Stylianos Pattakos and Nicholas Makarezos. But the government moved to commute the sentences. The death penalty may be applied for atrocities but has rarely been enforced. No one has been executed in the last 12 months.

• Bonn, Brussels and Copenhagen—There is no death penalty in West Germany, Belgium or Denmark.

Ford Proposes Tax Cuts Linked to Spending Curbs

(Continued from Page 1)

only proposed doing that, but suggested sprinkling an additional $8.7 billion throughout all income brackets and permanent new benefits of $7 billion a year for business.

Those Democrats who favored more than a simple extension of this year's law do not like the way that the President has structured his tax cuts. For example, the special benefits for the working poor in the 1975 law (a form of negative income tax) would be abandoned.

But what strikes Mr. Ford's opposition as totally political is that the tax cuts are scheduled for January 1, while a $95-billion ceiling would not take effect until Oct. 1.

"A ceiling of $395 billion is impossible," economist Otto Eckstein, head of Data Resources, Inc., said today.

The most recent calculation of expenditures for fiscal 1976, by the Congressional Budget Office, is $372 billion. An increase limited to $23 billion for fiscal 1977, Mr. Eckstein pointed out, would amount to a 4-per-cent reduction in real, deflated terms.

A fact sheet distributed with the text of the President's speech last night estimated that the bigger tax cuts starting in calendar 1976 would boost the fiscal 1976 deficit to $70 billion. Mr. Simon said that he believed that would require an additional $5 billion in Treasury borrowing in the first half of next year.

Tax Package

As explained by the President, the proposed tax package will do the following for individual taxpayers:

• It would raise the personal tax exemption from $750 to $1,000.

• It would make the standard deduction for single taxpayers a flat $1,800 and for married couples $2,500.

• It would lower basic personal income rates by varying amounts.

• For business, the President proposed a 2-per-cent reduction in corporate tax rates, from the present 48-per-cent maximum to 46 per cent and a permanent continuation of increased investment tax credits contained in the current temporary law.

"If companies and plants are to regain their footing and to hire more employees in the future, they must have greater incentives for investment," the President said. "In order to create jobs—good jobs—this country must build new plants and equipment and we must have a growing economy," he added.

News Analysis

Spanish Reformers' Hopes Waning

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Only a few months ago, many Spaniards were counting the days until, after 35 years of rigidly authoritarian rule, they could make a fresh start with a political system less anachronistic and more in consonance with the rest of Western Europe, of which they very much want to be a part.

Dissidence and decomposition were in the air, Generalissimo Francisco Franco was getting older and more infirm every day, and his authority and prestige were slipping. The time seemed ripe for change but it was to be peaceful change; apparently no one wanted another civil war.

No one? The reformers did not reckon with the small groups of determined revolutionaries. Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna, the Basque separatist organization, or Basque Nation and Freedom, had been fighting for years and was still at it.

It almost never killed at random. If a policeman or Civil Guard was a victim, it was because ETA had some specific grudge against him or because a commando group had to shoot its way out of a trap.

Same Effect

Another group, the Revolutionary Anti-Fascist Patriotic Front, operates in the cities and is more mysterious in its composition and more indiscriminate in its violence. But purposeful or wanton, the violence has had the same effect.

Both groups are convinced their aims, whether an independent Basque nation or a revolutionary Socialist Spain, cannot be achieved except by violence. And for a Spanish government that will tolerate no talk of separatism or Communism, there is no way to deal with either group except by violent repression.

In addition, there were problems in Portugal, for so long a safe neighbor with a government professing the same rigid political philosophy as Spain. In the spring and summer, during the near-anarchy that followed last year's revolution, Portugal appeared likely to become a Communist state.

Or so it seemed to those in Spain who would hear of no change affecting the essence of the Madrid regime—its sense of hierarchy, discipline, organization and command. Even the reforming efforts of a man as deeply committed to the regime as Premier Carlos Arias Navarro seemed too much and they languished, too. What is known here as "the bunker," those holding out against change, whether peaceful or violent, began to be reinforced.

The drastic anti-terrorist measures decreed at the end of August officially are not supposed to be aimed at political opposition in general but their effect is to put a further damper on unorthodox opinions. Most of the 11 persons who were condemned to death last month—six were later spared—were given quick military trials that made short shrift of the defense and allowed no right of appeal.

Campaign Begins

After the trials, the campaign against Spain in Europe and elsewhere began in earnest. Its effect has been to take Spain back 30 years, to the time just after World War II when the regime found itself alone in the world and Gen. Franco staged a huge rally to close Spanish ranks behind him.

Last week, after days of incessant propaganda on radio and television and in the press about how Spain was being insulted, misunderstood and attacked over the execution of the five, a vast throng gathered in Madrid to voice its support of Gen. Franco. It seemed as if the whole country was being swept into the "bunker" on a wave of nationalism.

"We do not want to be alone but isolation does not intimidate us," Mr. Arias said on the eve of last Wednesday's huge gathering.

But the Spanish economy is a delicate and vulnerable thing. The progress it has made is largely thanks to the rest of Europe.

Millions of Western Europeans pour into Spain every year, soaking up the sun and spending billions of dollars. Hundreds of thousands of Spanish workers in Western Europe send back remittances to their families. In the firs six months of this year, 58 per cent of Spanish exports went to Western Europe and 41 per cent of what Spain imported came from Western Europe.

Policy Shift

The whole thrust of Spanish foreign policy in recent years has been to get as close as possible to the rest of Europe. The present xenophobia does not fit in.

Premier Arias accused the outside world of trying to force Spain into confrontation. But the Premier made no promises himself after recalling his political efforts at reform. "Terrorism and crime certainly do not help us to move ahead with this program, in their difficult," he said. "Prudence, energy and serenity are needed."

The most important word seems to be prudence, but such prudence as to make Mr. Arias and his government completely ineffective. A lot of people are looking to the army. "The army to power," some extreme rightists shouted last week. One can hear similar talk among some groups on the left that see the army as the protagonist of a new era, perhaps even willing to help usher it in by telling Gen. Franco to go.

High Treason

Certainly no civilian can do it now. The calls for Gen. Franco's resignation, heard earlier this year from some public figures, are no longer possible. They would seem like high treason. This much Gen. Franco and others in the "bunker" have gained from the violence at home and the campaign abroad.

The army is troubled. About a dozen officers were arrested not long ago and many more are said to be under investigation on the ground that they were attracted by the revolutionary ideas of the military in Portugal.

The army is being made to sit in judgment on political suspects and it does not relish the job.

The army is in many ways the image of the nation—divided, confused and uncertain about the future.

Spanish Relations in Europe Move Toward Normalization

(Continued from Page 1)

ing "insulting" remarks about Spain and started an argument.

A luxury Madrid hotel, the Hotel Suecia—Spanish for Hotel Sweden—was attacked tonight by youths who smashed furniture and glass and shouted "Long live Spain," witnesses said.

In a reference to Swedish Premier Olof Palme, who has condemned Spain's execution of the five guerrillas, the attackers painted "Olof Assassin" on the walls of the hotel.

In the Basque city of Bilbao, police announced the arrest of 17 suspected separatist and leftist militants.

The announcement claimed that nine of those arrested were members of guerrilla units of Euzkadi Ta Askatasuna (Basque Nation and Freedom), a separatist organization believed responsible for Sunday's slaying of three Civil Guards.

The other eight arrested were described as activists of the Workers Commissions, an outlawed leftist labor organization. Police said they had been involved in anti-government propaganda.

In one of several statements today by political moderates, a former under secretary of information and tourism, Marcelino Oreja, said that he rejected violence and that the government must "urgently find political solutions leading to a peaceful coexistence of Spaniards in freedom, democracy, justice and order."

Antonio Garrigues, a former ambassador to the Holy See and the head of one of Spain's most influential families, said the wave of foreign protests against Spain was "something very useful—a thing the country somewhat needed."

'Buying Time'

Mr. Garrigues said in a newspaper interview that "Spaniards have handed the nation's political problems to one man and have been buying time.

"Now they begin to realize that Spain is not different from the rest of the world . . . What they are about to do now is to become aware of their own destiny."

5 Ships Tied Up

BARCELONA, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Eight foreign ships are tied up in port here because Spanish tugs lack permits to tow them out to sea, Cifra said today.

Cifra did not say what administrative action had caused the delays.

Last weekend, port authorities in Pasajes, near San Sebastian, and in Valencia denied charges that armed guards had boarded Danish ships to prevent them from sailing as a reprisal against Danish protests over the execution of the five guerrillas.

Talks Suspension Urged

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Sen. Adlai Stevenson, D-Ill., yesterday urged that the United States suspend further negotiations for the renewal of agreements for U.S. air and naval bases in Spain.

The Western world has been shocked by the five executions in Spain, Sen. Stevenson told the Senate. He said he shares this indignation.

Chess Boycott Ignored

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 7 (UPI).—A first round of the world championship chess tournament will be staged in Barcelona despite a boycott by East European nations, the International Chess Federation has said.

The tournament, one of five first rounds, had been scheduled to start in Barcelona Sunday but was postponed when the East European entries announced the boycott.

Chad Denounces Paris Appeal in Claustre Case

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Chad has warned other African states to be wary of a French appeal for assistance in the case of rebel-held archaeologist Françoise Claustre because of its "manifestly perfidious character."

A statement issued by the government here last night said the appeal, made in a communiqué from the French presidential palace and calling on international organizations and other African countries for help, amounted to interference in Chad's internal affairs.

Mrs. Claustre, 38, has been held hostage by rebels in northern Chad for 17 months. Yesterday, France said negotiations to free her had failed because rebel leader Hissene Habre insisted on arms deliveries as part of a ransom.

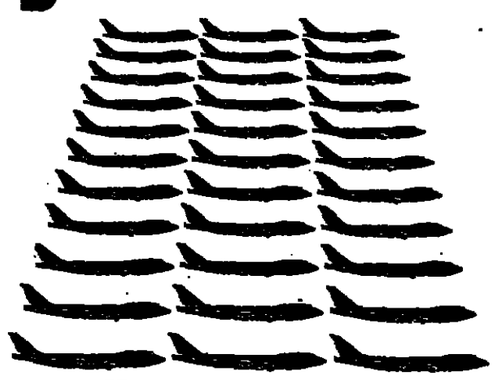
Red Cross Aid

GENEVA, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The International Committee of the Red Cross said here tonight it had stepped in to help save the life of Mrs. Claustre.

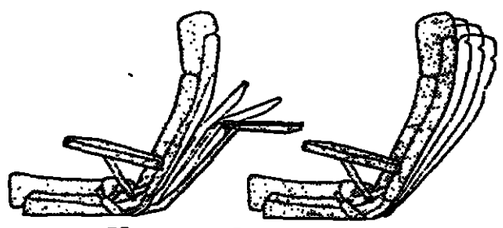
But a spokesman for the all-Swiss organization declined to say what moves it had made to secure her release. "The Red Cross has taken certain steps but for obvious reasons I cannot say what these are," he said.

Red Cross delegate Roger Santschy returned here this evening from Paris where he spoke today with members of the staff of President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing.

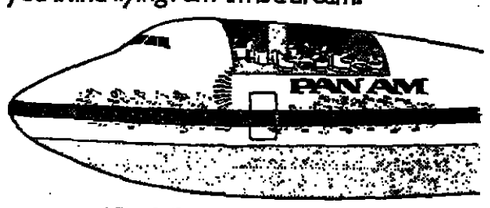
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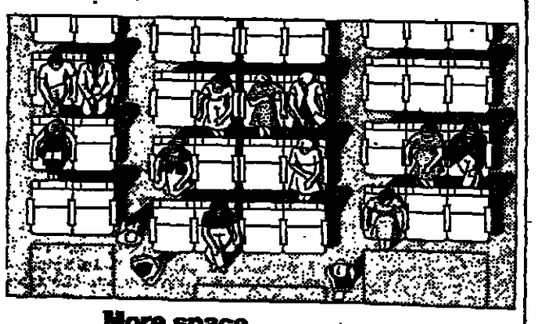
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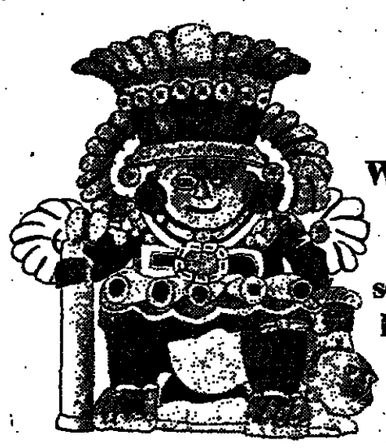
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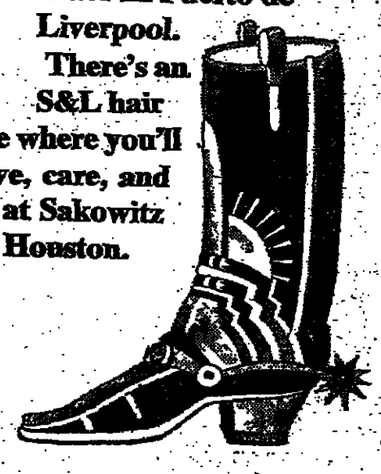
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Despite 1973 Supreme Court Ruling

Abortions Found Hard to Get in U.S.

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Despite an increase in legal abortions following the Supreme Court decision of January, 1973, that overturned laws against abortion, last year between 30 and 50 per cent of women believed to need abortion were unable to get them, according to a study released yesterday.

In 1972, before the court's ruling, between 50 and 70 per cent of the estimated need for abortions was not met by legitimate health services, the study showed.

The greatest inequity between need for abortions and ability to obtain them was found among poor and rural women.

The study, sponsored by the Alan Guttmacher Institute of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, revealed that only 15 per cent of public hospitals, which serve the poor, had performed any abortions by the first quarter of 1974, a year after the court ruled that laws that barred women from obtaining abortions during the first two-thirds of pregnancy were unconstitutional.

Clinics Thrive

In fact, the survey showed, U.S. hospitals in general reported performing slightly fewer abortions in each succeeding quarter of 1973. Instead, more than half the approximately 882,000 legal abortions performed last year were done in abortion clinics, most of which demand payment in advance.

In 1973, New York and California provided half of all reported abortions, the survey showed, while five states—Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Utah and West Virginia—and 103 metropolitan areas performed few or no abortions.

Dr. Christopher Tietze, principal investigator for the study, said subsequent information showed that abortion services had since opened in some of these areas, but that most were still unable to meet local demands.

The estimate of need used in the report was derived from the number of abortions performed among New York City residents in 1971 (used as the high estimate) and among California residents in 1973 (used as the low estimate).

Rates Estimated

Following the change in New York's law in 1970, about 40 women out of every 1,000, aged 15 through 44, obtained abortions. In California 27 abortions were performed per 1,000 women of childbearing age.

The authors of the study believe that these estimates of abortion need are low, since in both areas there were undoubtedly some women who were unable to obtain the abortions they wanted.

Nonetheless, based on these rates, the authors estimate that, nationally, between 1.3 and 1.8 million women were believed to have needed abortions last year.

This would mean that between 400,000 and 900,000 women who needed abortions last year were unable to obtain them.

Doctors Report IUDs Provoke More Hospital Cases Than Pill

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—Intrauterine contraceptive devices, or IUDs, send more women to hospitals with complications than do birth-control pills, although the pill problems have had far more publicity.

This finding was reported yesterday by two doctors of the Federal Center for Disease Control, in Atlanta, in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

They added, however, that the pills cause more deaths. This is a fact that doctors have long known.

The authors, Dr. Henry Kahn and Dr. Carl Tyler jr., estimated that IUD-caused deaths run between 1 and 7.3 per million women-years' use (that is, among a million women using the devices for a year or, for example, 100,000 women using them for 10 years).

The pill, they say, causes between 22 and 45 deaths per million users per year from blood clots, strokes and heart attacks.

As for hospitalisations, however, they estimate that IUDs cause between 3 and 10 for each 1,000 women-years' use, compared with one for each 1,000 women-years' use of the pill.

3-Year Study

The National Institutes of Health next spring will start a three-year, $500,000 study of 20,000 women's hospitalisations to learn more precisely what IUDs do.

"If you had asked me" which causes more hospitalization, "I'd have answered the pill," commented Dr. Bruce Stadel of the Center for Population Research at the NIH.

"The CDC finding makes sense, however. People are hospitalized for IUDs for a lot of reasons that don't lead to death, like excessive vaginal bleeding or pelvic infection. The more serious complications [mainly perforation of the uterus] are much fewer."

Although the numbers of deaths and serious illnesses are small compared to the total number of women using pills or IUDs, whether or not users should consider the risks acceptable is a matter of medical and public debate.

2 TV Networks Refuse to Carry Ford's Speech

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Two of the nation's three major television networks refused to carry a live broadcast of President Ford's address on tax and spending cuts last night, saying that if they did, they would have to give equal time to other candidates for the Republican presidential nomination.

The decision of CBS-TV and NBC-TV was immediately attacked by the White House and criticized by the top news official of the other network, ABC-TV, which did broadcast the address. The President's remarks also were carried live on radio.

It was the first time a network has refused a request to carry a presidential speech.

Kansas City Ends Firemen's Strike

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 7 (AP).—A four-day-old Kansas City firemen's strike ended today after the city promised to reinstate 59 men who were discharged for failing to return to work and the union agreed to cooperate in investigating cases of possible arson during the strike.

Mayor Charles Wheeler jr. had accused striking firemen of deliberately setting some of the more than 200 blazes which erupted in the city during the strike. Union spokesmen denied the accusations.

The firemen, who walked out Friday in a pay dispute, have not obtained the demand they first made in 1969—pay parity with city police officers. Firemen currently earn $10,200 to $12,996 annually, while police officers make $9,432 to $15,305 a year.

Pastore Decides To Leave Senate

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 7 (UPI).—Sen. John Pastore, 68, said yesterday he will not seek re-election next year, preferring to retire after 42 years of public life.

"When I come back to Rhode Island, I will practice law selectively. I will do things I have never been able to do—stay home on a Sunday, go on a picnic, take my grandchildren to a ball game," Sen. Pastore, a Democrat, said.

The senator made the announcement at a news conference in his local office. It ended speculation about his political future and started a Democratic and Republican scramble for his seat in Congress.



United Press International.

MONUMENTAL DAY—King Olav of Norway (in hat) leaves the Statue of Liberty in New York after ceremony commemorating Norwegian immigration to U.S.

Washington Post Walkout Spreads

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Two more unions today joined the week-old pressmen's walkout at The Washington Post as editorial employees met to decide whether to honor the picket lines.

Mailers and photoengravers joined the pressmen and members of the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild met to discuss their course of action. Since the strike began Wednesday, the guild has voted twice not to honor the picket lines, citing vandalism to the presses at the start of the strike.

But a Mailers' Union representative said their strike might "influence" the guild because no violence was involved.

Experts Bar 2d-Gun Theory In Slaying of Robert Kennedy

By John Kendall and William Farr

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 7.—Seven experts appointed to re-examine evidence in the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy concluded in a report yesterday that there was no second gun.

But the experts also said they could not conclude that the bullet that struck Sen. Kennedy's neck and two bullets taken from wounded men were fired from convicted assassin Sirhan Sirhan's revolver.

The reason, they said, was that there are insufficient individual characteristics on each of the bullets to make an identification.

They attributed the poor reproductibility of striations to barrel folding, copper alloy coating, impact damage and distortion, cylinder alignment and possible loss of fine detail during the intervening years.

The panel made no recommendations for additional testing of the physical evidence in the case.

For the moment, it appeared that the experts had put the "second gun" theory to rest.

The panel's decision was read to a packed courtroom by Los Angeles County Superior Court Judge Robert Wenke, 13 days after the experts began their study.

"There is no substantive or demonstrable evidence that more than one gun was used to fire any of the bullets examined," the experts found.

Other Conclusions

They also concluded:

• A bullet taken from the base of Sen. Kennedy's neck had two cannelures (concentric rings running around the bullet), not one ring as supposedly demonstrated in photographs taken in 1970.

• Bullets recovered from Sen. Kennedy's sixth cervical vertebra area and from victims Irwin Stroll, Ira Goldstein and William Weisel had similar characteristics to .22-caliber long-rifle bullets manufactured by Cascade Cartridges, Inc., of Lewiston, Idaho.

• Preliminary measurements did not disclose any significant difference in rifling angles between the bullet in Sen. Kennedy's neck and a bullet taken from Mr. Weisel's stomach.

The experts' conclusions effectively countered the main points raised by skeptics who, in recent months, have voiced growing doubt concerning how many guns were fired in the pantry of the Ambassador Hotel here on June 5, 1968.

Sirhan's attorney, Godfrey Isaac, said after the hearing that the expert panel had "effectively" put the second-gun theory to rest.

© Los Angeles Times.

Argentines Tighten Up Measures on Guerrillas

BUENOS AIRES, Oct. 7 (AP).—Acting President Italo Luder adopted tough anti-guerrilla measures yesterday and gave the military added powers after a spectacular weekend assault and airliner hijacking that left at least 29 dead.

Following a Cabinet meeting, the government announced a new Internal Security Council would direct what it called "the fight against subversion."

Robbery and Coercion

A Hearst-Style Case With a Prison Ending

By Wallace Turner

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The story of a young woman who was held prisoner, mistreated, threatened and forced to take part in a bank robbery rests in the federal District Court files here.

It is not the story of Patricia Hearst, 21, a member of a wealthy, close-knit family who has a retinue of expensive lawyers, but of Hedy Sarney, 27.

Miss Sarney had lawyers, but they made their best moves at the wrong time and she now is serving a 30-month term in federal prison across San Francisco Bay at Pleasanton. She was arrested, cowering in bed, shortly after the bank robbery. The $16,908 taken from the bank was nearby.

The sentencing judge said one of his major considerations in giving her such a jail term was that she had been unwilling to testify against those who she said forced her into the bank robbery.

Same Judge

The judge was Oliver Carter, the same man before whom Miss Hearst has been brought to answer the accusation that she robbed a bank.

Miss Sarney, who was seeking a career in the medical field and had worked at the Berkeley Free Clinic, told her story in an affidavit filed with Judge Carter the day he sentenced her.

Miss Sarney's affidavit said that she had met a former convict, Earl Satcher, at a bar in Berkeley, Calif., that he offered to help paint her apartment, and introduced her to four or five others who lived with him in a camper vehicle parked on the street. They called themselves the Tribal Thumb.

Miss Sarney offered the use of her apartment shower, and within days, she said, the group had totally moved into the apartment with her. She said in her affidavit that the group began talking of robbing a bank to get money for a down payment on a house and forced her to take part in the robbery by beatings, threats, and even setting fire to a blanket she was wrapped in.

No Gun

She was not given a gun, she said, and was assigned to get the money from the cashiers' cages. The robbery took place Nov. 7, 1973, and the getaway vehicle was the camper. Afterward, Miss Sarney, badly frightened, undressed and got into bed, where she was when the police came to arrest the Tribal Thumb.

As did the others, Miss Sarney pleaded not guilty. She rejected a government offer of resettlement and a new identity if she would testify.

Mr. Satcher was tried before Judge Carter, who directed a verdict of not guilty at the conclusion of the government case because, without the testimony of Miss Sarney or one of the others, there was no proper case against the man she said had organized the robbery and forced her into it.

She then entered a plea of guilty. When it became apparent that she was going to prison, she tried to change her plea back to not guilty. Judge Carter refused to accept the second change in plea and pointed out that she had refused to testify against the man that she said had caused it all.

On June 7 of last year, Judge Carter sentenced her to 30 months in jail.

That was the same day Miss Hearst was indicted for armed robbery of the Sunset Branch of the Hibernia Bank, the crime for which she was arrested here on Sept. 18.

Hearst Lawyer Quits

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7 (AP).—Terence Hallinan, a radical attorney who had represented Miss Hearst since the day of her arrest, withdrew from the case yesterday after an apparent dispute within the defense ranks.

Meanwhile, Judge Carter postponed indefinitely a hearing on Miss Hearst's mental condition and a judge in Los Angeles ordered her to appear to answer 11 state felony charges.

Mr. Hallinan's removal left Miss Hearst's defense in the hands of a leading criminal lawyer, F. Lee Bailey, his partner Albert Johnson and San Francisco attorneys John Kleines and John Knutson.

Ford Reportedly to Strengthen CIA's Inspector General Post

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—President Ford's plan for reorganizing the U.S. intelligence agencies will include a strengthened, independent inspector general, whose appointment and evaluations will not be controlled by the Director of Central Intelligence, White House officials said yesterday.

The proposal is also likely to include tightened guidelines on covert operations but no flat ban on them, these sources said.

They predicted that Mr. Ford would make his proposals public in a speech "within a short time," and said 80 per cent of the recommendations could be carried out by executive order.

Mr. Ford is not likely to name a replacement for Director William Colby at the same time he makes his reorganization proposals, the sources said. But they said a search has begun for a person "of commanding presence" with a background outside the intelligence community to take over the restructured agency within the next year.

The reason for that time sequence, the sources said, is that "the President thinks it would be a disservice to both the country and to Bill to pretend that the problems of CIA can be solved by replacing him."

The basic problem that has emerged from the administration's review of intelligence operations is a lack of a method to evaluate their cost and worth.

The same criticism applies perhaps even more to the FBI than to the CIA, the sources said, but Mr. Ford is expected to concentrate for now on the overseas intelligence operations.

A major recommendation is likely to be a considerable expansion in the staff and independence of the inspector general of the CIA, a post now held by Donald Chamberlain. The proposal drafted for Mr. Ford's approval would take the appointment of that official out of the hands of the CIA director and give it to the President or his Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.

The new inspector general would be ordered to report regularly to the attorney general, the Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board, the Office of Management and Budget and the National Security Council, rather than funneling his evaluations through the CIA director.

The independent report would be made available to a congressional oversight committee if Congress, as Mr. Ford hopes, sets up a permanent joint committee on intelligence operations, an official said.

However, this official said that Mr. Ford's view is that it is "dumb thinking" to believe that the course of human history is likely to be changed in any predictable manner by the kind of officially encouraged assassination and disruption plans that were aimed at Cuban Premier Fidel Castro by previous administrations.

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This year and last, we've signed contracts for additional supplies from the Soviet Union and from the North Sea. With other organisations, we're also working on new processes for producing natural gas from coal. So, you can count on us safeguarding your future energy supplies.

There are one or two other things you should know.

Every cubic foot of natural gas we purchase must compete in price with other available energy sources.
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Sales DM 1.9 billion
Capital expenditures DM 228 million
Length of pipeline system 4,500 miles

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Balance Sheet at December 31, 1974 (DM '000)

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Land and buildings	80,845	Capital stock	205,000
Pipeline and other facilities	1,376,195	Reserves	209,075
Plant and equipment	286,409	Reserve for depreciation of property, plant and equipment	888,421
Affiliated companies	99,865	Reserve for bad debts	2,600
Loans	116,448	Provisions	185,729
Fixed assets	1,959,762	Long-term debts	553,254
Current assets	524,678	Current liabilities	407,561
Total	2,484,440	Profit	32,800
		Total	2 484.440

Statement of Income for 1974 (DM '000)

Revenue including changes in finished products, work in progress and company-constructed fixed assets		1,952,121
less Expenditure on raw materials, supplies, merchandise and services		1.518,200
Operating income		444,921
Other income		70,380
		515,301
Labour costs	139,388	
Depreciation	140,307	
Interest charges	54,597	
Taxes	76,103	
Equalisation of burdens levy	1,621	
Appropriation to voluntary reserves	29,975	
Other expenditure	40,510	482,501
Profit		32,800

The complete, audited balance sheet and statement of income is published in Bundesanzeiger.

RUHRGAS AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT · ESSEN

Top Aide Quits, Primaries Uncertain

Ford Campaign Gets Tangled in Grass Roots

By R.W. Apple Jr.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (NYT). President Ford's campaign for the 1976 Republican presidential nomination has encountered some serious internal difficulties and a new political director has been brought in to get things on track.

Chief among the problems, White House officials and other party officials who back Mr. Ford said in interviews, are a marked lack of grass-roots organizing, especially in the key early primary states of New Hampshire and Florida, and the absence of concrete plans for direct-mail fund-raising.

With the voting in New Hampshire less than five months away, a number of Ford supporters said, planning is well behind schedule but has speeded up in the last 10 days.

Some officials, here and in the states, believe that former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, who is not yet an announced candidate, is ahead in terms of organization in several of the most important states. Mr. Reagan is now expected to announce his candidacy next month.

Ford associates have been trying for weeks to put the best face possible on the progress of their campaign, saying that the Reagan threat had been blunted, but the facts became clear with the resignation last week of Lee Nunn as director of organization for the President Ford Committee. Mr. Nunn, a long-time Republican "nuts-and-bolts" man, quit without public announcement partly because of dissatisfaction with the slow pace of grass-roots organizing.

Stuart Spencer, a prominent California political consultant, has taken over the organization job but is also acting as overall political director of the campaign. He reportedly has found considerable disorganization at the committee.

"We're going to move like hell now," Mr. Spencer said in an interview. "Things will look a lot better a month from now—to you and to me. We have problems in New Hampshire and problems in Florida, but we intend to win both, because it's going to be a miserable spring with blood in the streets if we don't."

One of the committee's biggest difficulties, according to insiders, has been the lack of a No. 2 man to provide day-to-day leadership while Howard Callaway, the campaign manager, travels the country making contacts and developing strategy. Mr. Callaway is inexperienced in the detail work of large-scale campaigns.

Although the President appears to be in a strong position in the big Middle Western states such as Ohio, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, the first major Republican primaries will be in New Hampshire on Feb. 24 and Florida on March 9, and in both states Mr. Reagan begins with some advantages he lacks elsewhere. Should the former governor win them or run strongly in both, the picture elsewhere might begin to change rapidly.

"If Reagan wins both of those primaries or comes very close, then he's viable into the convention," a presidential political strategist said. "If we beat them in both, then it's over for him."

Richardson Backs Ford

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Elliot Richardson, U.S. ambassador to Britain, said last night he had spoken with White House Chief of Staff Donald Rumsfeld about temporarily leaving his post in order to help Mr. Ford's election campaign.

"I think President Ford has a strong chance of being elected," the former attorney general said. "I hope he is."

Mr. Richardson is here for a speech before the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations.

Ford in Tennessee

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 7 (WP).—Mr. Ford arrived here today to meet with governors of the Appalachian states on energy problems and to continue the round of public meetings that guarantee him extensive political exposure.

Tennessee became the 42d state Mr. Ford has visited since becoming President. On Friday, he goes to Detroit.

Kissinger Visit to China

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (AP).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger will visit China Oct. 19-23, the Chinese news agency announced.



Associated Press.

Margaret Thatcher leads singing at opening of Conservative party's conference in Blackpool yesterday.

Finn Accused Of Smuggling Swedish Cash

Stockholm Party Says Funds Were a Gift

From Wire Dispatches

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7.—Pentti Ketola, economic chief of the Finnish Social Democratic party, his wife and another woman, have been caught trying to take 194,000 kronor ($48,000) out of Sweden illegally, the police said today.

The three were caught during a routine security check at Stockholm's Aarlanda International Airport just before boarding a flight for Helsinki Sunday.

According to Swedish law, a maximum of 6,000 kronor may be taken out of the country without special permission from the national bank. The Finns said they were not aware of the law.

They said that another Finn had earlier taken out 50,000 kronor.

According to the police, one of the Finns said that the money was a gift to the Social Democratic Election Committee of the Finnish steel workers. But this was denied by the secretary of the Swedish Steel Workers Union, Henry Karlsson.

Later today, the Swedish Social Democratic party disclosed that it had donated the money.

The Swedish Social Democrats said in a statement that the party had assumed that the Finns would respect Swedish law and get the consent of the national bank to take the currency out of the country.

In Finland, news of the incident and Swedish involvement in the Finnish union election was expected to have major ramifications in Finnish politics, especially in formation of a coalition government after parliamentary elections last month.

The Social Democrats control the union leadership but are facing a strong challenge from the Communists. If the Communists win, it could cause severe complications to a general wage agreement to be negotiated for all unions in January.

Party Denial

HELSINKI, Oct. 7 (AP).—Social Democratic party Secretary Ulf Sundqvist said today the leadership of the Finnish Social Democrat party had nothing to do with the attempt to smuggle the Swedish kronor to Finland.

The party leadership was not involved with the case in any way, he said, according to the Finnish radio. He added that the leadership of the party had no prior knowledge of the money nor of the attempt to bring it to Finland.



Associated Press.

EARLY TRAINING—Young members of the Movement for the Liberation of Angola parade with toy weapons in Luanda. Some were as young as 5 years.

'It's Just Too Much'

UN Cocktail Party Line Is a Hard One

By Paul Hofmann

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 7 (NYT).—Delegates from a number of countries flew to Vermont in a charter plane over the weekend for a glimpse of New England in the fall, others were stewing in saunas here to get the toxins of too much diplomatic conviviality out of their systems, and a European ambassador said ruefully: "In four years in New York I haven't yet visited Brooklyn."

Foreign representatives at the UN who were questioned about their way of life during the last few days all had the same complaint: "Too many parties."

After the formal banquet held by President Idi Amin of Uganda at a hotel on Thursday, two Eastern European diplomats sneaked out, had a quick beer and said they hoped to be in bed by 10 p.m. "It's just too much," they said.

The Uganda party went on until 2 a.m.

"United Nations parties are almost invariably dull," a disenchanted Latin American mission aide declared. "There are always more men than women, the same people we see in committees and in the General Assembly during the day. The party talk is inescapably shop, and it's an event if there is enough caviar for everyone."

The young Latin American said that he had to go to all those boring affairs whether he wanted to or not because they were part of his job. "There is only one thing worse than being asked to UN parties," he offered as an afterthought. "Not being asked."

Sometimes, however, there is excitement. At a reception last week at Peking's mission to the UN, marking the anniversary of the People's Republic, police were called in to inspect the premises.

It seems the hosts were afraid somebody had planted a bomb or an electronic device. Apparently nothing was found.

Until recently, few, if any, visitors were admitted to the Chinese mission, a converted motel. Now, the Chinese diplomats, too, have got the hang of Manhattan-style party-giving.

Staying away from a social function to which a diplomat is invited is a bland weapon in the foreign service arsenal. U.S. officials used it last Thursday when they boycotted President Amin's banquet to demonstrate their anger over his address in the General Assembly on Wednesday.

Some delegates return to their offices after diplomatic dinners to write cablegrams to their governments on what they have been told by their opposite numbers from other nations while sampling the host's brandy and smoking his cigars.

They probably don't report home that the favorite theme at the diplomatic affairs is what everybody will do for recreation and recovery after the current General Assembly session ends just before Christmas. Skiing holidays and Caribbean leisure spots figure conspicuously in fantasies of party-fatigued diplomats.

What about relaxation while the UN season—with its tedious debates during the day and its diplomatic luncheons, dinners and parties — is still in full swing?

A delegate from a Mediterranean country who knows firsthand about such things explained: "Oil money is slipping through diplomatic hands into Manhattan nightclubs, and call girls are having a big market in the luxury hotel suites at $350 a day and up."

But there is little romance in the ingrown diplomatic set around the UN, the expert said. "Most of my colleagues don't have the time because they have to fit too many official parties into their crowded schedules, and everybody keeps watching everybody else."

Bread Shortage Seen for Moscow

MOSCOW, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Muscovites will go short of bread next year because of negligence in the construction of storage places, Yakov Zlotnik, director of a construction concern, said today.

Writing in Moskovskaya Pravda newspaper, Mr. Zlotnik said warehouses holding sugar-syrup supplies are in a "state of disaster" and cannot be used after Dec. 31.

But new storage premises, under construction for five years, will not have been completed by then and bread factories will be forced to lower production quotas.

Mr. Zlotnik, who is responsible for the construction of bread stores in Moscow, said none of the 35 bakeries has its own warehouses and such ingredients as sugar and raisins are stored in the open.

Obituaries

Princess Julia Cantacuzene, Gen. Grant's Granddaughter

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Princess Julia Grant Cantacuzene, 99, granddaughter of President Ulysses S. Grant and long a leader of Washington society, died Sunday at her home in Washington, D.C.

Princess Cantacuzene was the former wife of the late Prince Michael Cantacuzene, who commanded the last Czarist regiment at Kiev during the Russian Revolution.

A founder of the Sulgrave Club, she lunched there often until 1970, and frequently held court at her home for Washington's large white Russian colony.

In extensive memoirs, Princess Cantacuzene recalled her life in the White House and at the imperial courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg before World War I. She was the wife of a Russian prince for 35 years, and after she returned to her native United States she was active in Republican politics.

She was a daughter of Maj. Gen. Frederick Dent Grant, son of President Grant. Her mother was the former Ida Honore, a sister of the wealthy, socially prominent Mrs. Potter Palmer of Chicago.

Julia Dent Grant was born in the White House on June 7, 1876. She remembered the taciturn, brown-bearded President Grant teaching her to make a cat's cradle with a piece of string.

When she grew up, her dark good looks, dancing ability, wit and linguistic aptitude helped her to enjoy the gay life of imperial Vienna when her father was minister to the court of Emperor Franz Josef in the 1890s.

May Sutton Bundy

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Oct. 7 (AP).—Ms. Sutton Bundy, 88, first U.S. Wimbledon tennis champion—in 1905—has died at her home here.

According to her daughter, Dorothy Cheney, who was one of the nation's top tennis stars herself in the late 1930s and early 1940s, Mrs. Bundy and her family were introduced to the game of tennis by an English friend and liked the game so much that the family built its own court.

The pace-setter for four tennis-playing Sutton sisters, Mrs. Bundy won her first women's southern California tennis championship when she was 12 and won it repeatedly until the last time she entered at the age of 41.

She captured the women's U.S. national championship in 1904 and went on to her Wimbledon victory the next year. She reached the Wimbledon finals in 1906 before she was eliminated and came back to take her second Wimbledon title in 1907.

Robert O. Clurman

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Robert O. Clurman, 55, a writer and editor on The New York Times for more than 20 years, died Sunday in a jump from the terrace of his apartment here.

Mr. Clurman, who was teaching journalism at New York University, had been a writer and editor on the staff of the Times from 1953 to last January, when he resigned. His quiet personality was punctuated by a dry wit, and he was esteemed by his colleagues for his perfectionism as an editor.

Antonio Bienvenida

MADRID, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Veteran bullfighter Antonio Bienvenida, 53, who killed more than 2,000 bulls in a 30-year career, died here today from injuries received when a yearling cow tossed him on Sunday. He retired four years ago.

As he was testing the courage of yearlings on a ranch near Madrid, a cow charged from behind and tossed him in the air.

House Votes To End Vets' Education Aid

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—The House has approved the administration's plan to phase out educational benefits for veterans, but the bill may face tougher going in the Senate.

By a vote of 298 to 106, the House passed a bill yesterday to limit college and other educational aid to persons whose service began not later than the last day of this year. However, persons whose military service begins Jan. 1, 1976, or later would continue to be eligible for the veterans' home-loan program, which has helped 9 million ex-servicemen buy homes since World War II.

Educational benefits under the GI Bill began at the end of World War II and have been generally limited to veterans who served during a time of hostilities.

Voluntary Service

"This bill recognizes that the shooting war has ended and that service is now voluntary," said Rep. John Paul Hammerschmidt, R-Ark., during House debate.

Opponents said the House Veterans' Committee had not given sufficient consideration to such questions as the impact a cut-off of college benefits would have on recruitment of a volunteer armed force. The military draft ended two years ago.

In the Senate, Veterans' Committee chairman Vance Hartke, D-Ind., is opposed to the bill for this and other reasons. The Senate committee held two days of hearings on the issue last week and plans more hearings.

Unesco Erases $5-Million Debt

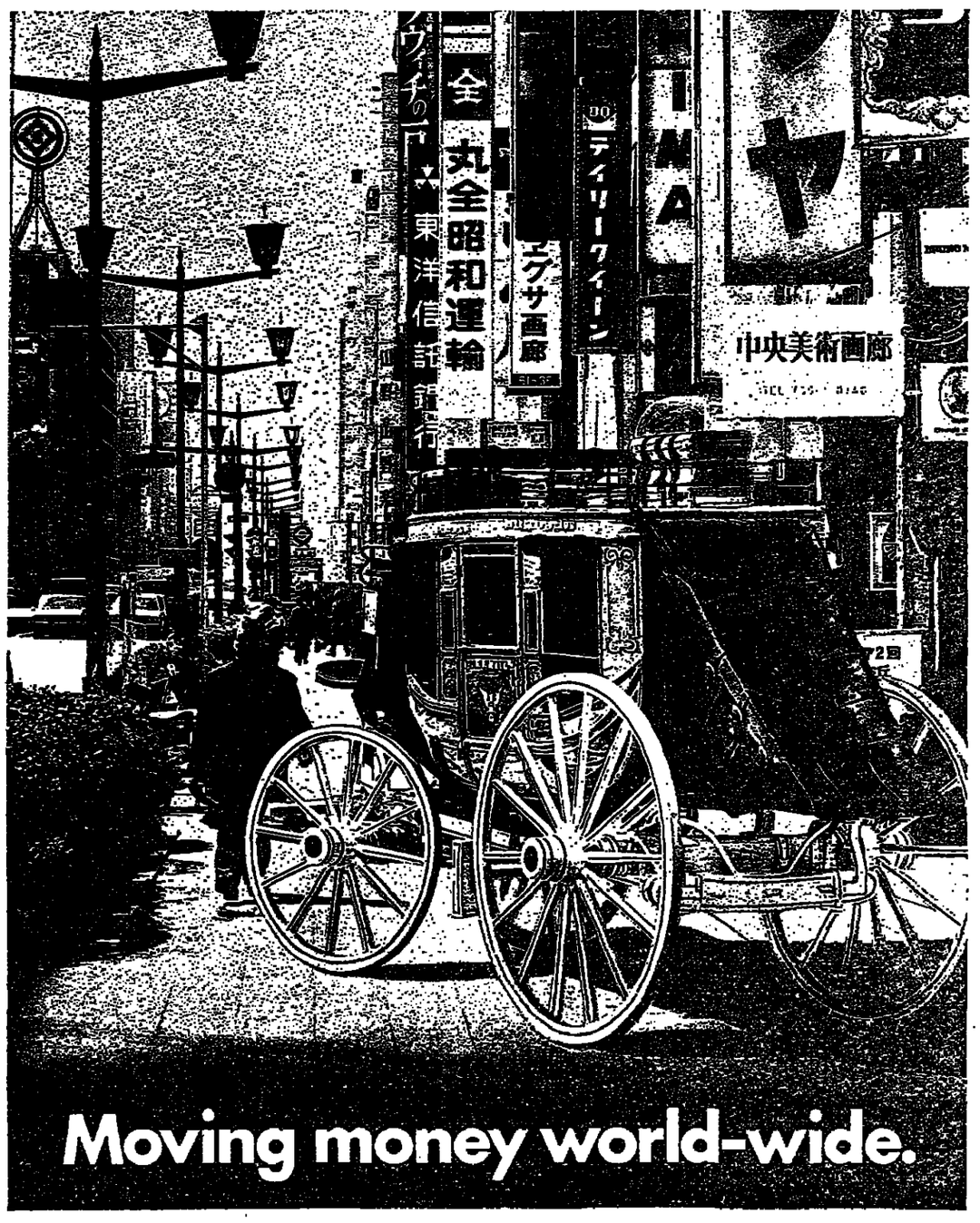
PARIS, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Unesco said today it had bailed itself out of its current $5-million debt and said it was consulting governments which had agreed to advance it interest-free loans.

Sources close to Unesco delegations have said Arab countries offered the loans to make up for the loss when the United States cut its contributions because of Unesco's anti-Israel resolutions.

The UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization executive board meeting in Paris today unanimously adopted a resolution authorizing the director general to draw on Unesco's appropriation reserve to meet its $5-million debt stemming from inflation in 1974.

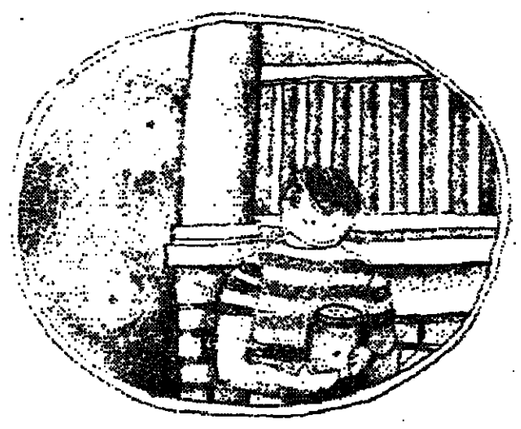
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Brazil Court Finds Leftist Police 'Cells'

Big Subversion Case Names 76 Persons

By Bruce Handler

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 7 (WP).—A Brazilian military court has accused the outlawed Communist party of trying to undermine a major local police force.

It is the biggest subversion case here in recent years and coincides with an upsurge in political arrests and reports of torture of prisoners under Brazil's anti-Communist military regime.

The indictment names 76 persons, including 63 active or retired members of the Sao Paulo State police. (Sao Paulo is Brazil's richest and most populous state). On Friday, a military court ordered the arrest of 10 of these suspects and released 15 pending trial. It is not known how many, if any, are still in prison.

According to sources, arrests in connection with this case began in June. Despite the fact that Brazilian law requires arrests to be made public, there is evidence that many of the suspects were held incommunicado for several months.

Torture Alleged

One of the men who was ordered arrested, Renato Oliveira da Mota, complained last month in a letter that his lawyer sent to military authorities that he had been tortured for several weeks on a device resembling a cross. Mr. Mota was alleged to have seen another prisoner named in the indictment, retired state police Lt. Jose Ferreira de Almeida, tortured to death. The government says Lt. Almeida committed suicide.

The indictment describes Mr. Mota as a long-time member of the Brazilian Communist party who tried to organize subversive cells within the Sao Paulo police. It is difficult to tell how effective or meaningful this reputed plot really was, because specific incidents mentioned in the indictment go back as far as 1963, when Brazil had an openly leftist civilian government.

Groups Crushed

A rightist military movement took power in Brazil in 1964. Leftist guerrilla groups later became very active here but by 1972 the armed forces and the police had crushed them. There had been little reported subversive activity in Brazil recently and, when Ernesto Geisel, a retired army general, became President last year, he promised a slow return to democratic ways.

Earlier this year, however, there was a sharp increase in arrests of suspected subversives. Complaints of incommunicado imprisonments and torture arose in several Brazilian cities.

In June, the Brazilian Bar Association sent a message to Gen. Geisel asserting that "grave physical violence" was being used against prisoners and describing the overall civil-rights picture in Brazil as "dismal." The President made no reply.

In the most recent of his infrequent public pronouncements, Gen. Geisel, who has never held a press conference, said that subversion in Brazil, "although neutralized, has not been destroyed."

Irish Army Hunts Kidnapped Man

LIMERICK, Ireland, Oct. 7 (AP).—Hundreds of troops and police, aided by helicopters, conducted large-scale searches in the Irish Republic today for kidnapped Dutch industrialist Tiede Herrema, 53.

In the Shannon village area alone, 100 soldiers conducted house-to-house searches at Shannon Airport, passengers were questioned by police after a reported tip.

Mr. Herrema was taken from his car a few moments after he set out from his home Friday to go to his office at the Perenka steel-cord factory in Limerick. The kidnappers said they would kill him unless the government released three Irish Republican Army prisoners by Sunday morning. The government refused any deals.



Associated Press

SECURITY CHECK—Israeli soldier (right) checks identification of an Arab family which had planned an outing on the beach at Tel Aviv. Strict security was being enforced to prevent terrorism on the anniversary of the Mideast war of 1973.

To Skeptical National Assembly

Giscard Presents Real Estate Reform Bill

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Oct. 7 (IHT).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's real estate reform bill, highly sensitive in this nation of 14 million property owners, went before parliament today, where some 500 amendments to it have been prepared by members of the National Assembly.

The bill, one of the principal economic reforms the government hopes to have passed by parliament, is aimed at controlling skyrocketing values of property in French cities and limiting the density of construction.

Presenting it to skeptical French deputies today, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac said it was proof of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's intention to "carry forth the changes of French society promised in his presidential campaign."

Two other economic bills that will be coming up are equally sensitive: participation by workers in industrial decision-making, which is likely to end up as a watered-down version of the West German reforms; and a capital gains tax, another campaign promise that has run into considerable opposition within the majority from people who believe that inflation has made all capital gains taxes unworkable.

Accomplishments Listed

The presentation of today's real estate reform bill was timed to coincide with the end of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's first "500 days" in office, a period he said would be the minimum for judging the actions of his government. To mark it, Mr. Chirac read a list of accomplishments, which included lowering the voting age to 18, liberalizing statutes concerning divorce, contraception and abortion, and improving unemployment coverage.

Admitting that changing French society was not all that easy, Mr. Chirac said that if more had not been done it was because the planned reforms touched on a "multiplicity of interests and the most diverse aspects of our social life."

The real estate reform bill, which is under attack from both the opposition and within the majority, sets a strict density ratio for urban areas. By limiting the square footage that may be built upon, the government hopes to limit profits and speculation, hold down land costs and decentralize growth away from large urban areas.

The government has opposed as impractical, however, Gaullist attempts to include in the bill a property tax, a measure that also is backed by the leftist opposition. Both Socialists and Communists have been pointing out that, in his 10 years as finance minister, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing consistently opposed adoption of a property tax.

The drive for more rigorous real estate taxes was fueled under the previous government when several real estate scandals involving prominent Gaullists were uncovered.

Beirut Is Calm After Night of Suburban Clashes

BEIRUT, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The radio today warned of the danger of snipers in parts of Beirut but the city was comparatively calm after a night of sporadic shooting and explosions in the southern suburbs of Ain al-Rummaneh and Shiyah.

The radio said it was still risky to travel in these two districts. Otherwise, the capital has been spared major clashes since the latest cease-fire took effect on Friday.

Today was the third day of the Moslem Eid al-Fitr holiday, which celebrates the end of the 30-day Ramadan fast. Some leading politicians have expressed fears that the violence, which has claimed at least 1,350 lives this year, could break out again when the holiday ends tomorrow evening.

The press today reported that Army Col. Salah Bahlawan had been appointed director of Beirut Airport security, a new post. This follows Saturday's attack at the airport by four gunmen.

5-Nation Summit Reportedly Set

TOKYO, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Delegates to the five-nation preparatory talks in New York have agreed in principle to hold the economic summit proposed by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa said today.

He told a press conference that the countries concerned—the United States, West Germany, Japan, France and Britain—would announce on Thursday the date for the conference and the states which would take part.

This will be done after the five nations have consulted through diplomatic channels, he said.

Hirohito in Chicago

CHICAGO, Oct. 7 (AP).—Japan's Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako arrived here today from New York to start the Midwestern part of their two-week state visit to this country. The imperial couple were greeted by about 500 persons, mostly of Japanese descent.

7 Ambassadors Stage Walkout At Peking Event

PEKING, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Seven Communist envoys walked out of Peking's Great Hall of the People last night when Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping in a speech alluded to Moscow as being "the most dangerous source of war."

It was the first walkout by the Russian and East European diplomats from a Peking dinner in three years.

The dinner was in honor of visiting Yugoslav Premier Dzemal Bijedic.

Soviet Ambassador B.C. Tolstikov was followed from the hall by the envoys of Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, East Germany and the Mongolian People's Republic. The walkout appeared to surprise Chinese officials but Mr. Teng did not falter in his speech.

The Soviet-bloc diplomats rose to leave after he said, "The fierce contention between the two superpowers [the United States and Russia] is bound to lead to war. And today the most dangerous source of war is the superpower that is most zealous in preaching peace."

Mr. Teng did not mention the Soviet Union by name.

Play Questions Male Honor

Feminist Twist to Folk Tale Stirs a Controversy in Egypt

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (NYT).—An old male chauvinist folk tale with a new feminist aspect has become the opening wedge of the fall theater season in Cairo. It is also an expression of a growing social debate here.

The play is staged by a young U.S.-educated director, Laila Abou-Saif, in the courtyard of a 16th-century structure that was once an inn for itinerant merchants. It is in one of the poorest and most overpopulated neighborhoods of the city.

Miss Abou-Saif regards the production as her contribution to International Woman's Year, the first of its kind in this man-dominated society. The play is based on a ballad, "Metwalli and Shafika," that in turn is based on factual events that occurred 50 years ago.

Metwalli, a young sergeant in the army, learns from one of his men that his sister, Shafika, is not dead, as his father has been pretending, but has left their village and gone to the big city to be a prostitute. Metwalli finds Shafika in a brothel and kills her in a ritual act that he and society believe has restored the family honor and redeemed his own dignity as an Egyptian male.

Balcony Speech

After the killing, Metwalli appears on the balcony of the bordello and shouts to the men outside: "Strike the drum, do me the honors, I have killed Shafika."

The real Metwalli—now an old man in Upper Egypt—received a six-month suspended sentence after a judge agreed with him that "If your tree grows into the neighbor's garden, you cut it down."

The ballad tells all about Metwalli's suffering and inner struggle, but nothing about Shafika. It has been popular for 30 years, with millions of records sold. Hardly a man, woman or child in Egypt does not know it, including the phrase about the wayward tree. Popular opinion still solidly regards Metwalli as an Egyptian hero.

Miss Abou-Saif, a professor of drama at Cairo University, working from the framework of the ballad, introduced many new scenes and added a voice to the traditional male narrator. A woman singer tells Shafika's side of the story—how she fell in love, was seduced and abandoned after she became pregnant, how she had no choice but suicide or the bordello, how she suffered when her customers insulted the honor of her family, how she dreamed of her brother and the innocent life she had lost.

At the curtain the audience is invited by the narrator to "say who did wrong to whom."

In a country where male domination is stronger than in most places, there has been little criticism so far of Miss Abou-Saif's daring.

The man from the censorship office, which inspects every play before it opens, came on opening night. He suggested the soldiers wear tarbooshes—red hats that look like upside-down flower pots—to make it clear that the event occurred before the 1952 Nasserite revolution. Tarbooshes went out at that time.

Some spectators left in a huff; others protested. Two of the actors have told the director that they would have acted exactly as Metwalli did.

Al Ahram, Cairo's leading newspaper, said in an otherwise favorable review praising Miss Abou-Saif's courage: "You shouldn't bother—it's no use. The man is the man and he will always be the lord and master and the woman will always be dominated."

Polygamy Declining

The inequality between Egyptian men and women remains blatant, even though the practice of polygamy, permitted by the Koran, is declining. A man, for instance, has the right to an easy divorce, while a woman is virtually incapable of getting one under existing laws.

A son inherits twice as much as his sister. Most marriages are still arranged by parents. In the village, a woman who cannot prove her virginity on her wedding night is a social outcast, much like Shakifa.

A married woman, no matter how well educated and well traveled, may be turned down at the airport by the immigration official unless she produces written permission from her husband to leave the country.

There have been few attempts to change this. A year ago, a film depicting a young professional woman's futile struggle to get a divorce from a long-estranged husband played to full houses. But a draft law that would have cautiously liberalized divorce was silently abandoned when 100 students from Al Azhar, the Islamic university, demonstrated in front of the National Assembly.

Greece, EEC to Build Delphi Culture Center

ATHENS, Oct. 7 (AP).—Greece and Common Market members have agreed to set up a European cultural center at Delphi, site of the ancient oracle and presently host to the Olympic Academy.

A government announcement said that the center's premises will house a library documenting the European heritage from ancient Greek times until the present, as well as a residence, lecturing and other cultural facilities. Delphi is 160 kilometers northwest of the Greek capital.

Home Brew Kills 6

NEW DELHI, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—At least six people were today reported dead after drinking poisonous home-made liquor in the western state of Gujarat, one of only two Indian states with total prohibition.

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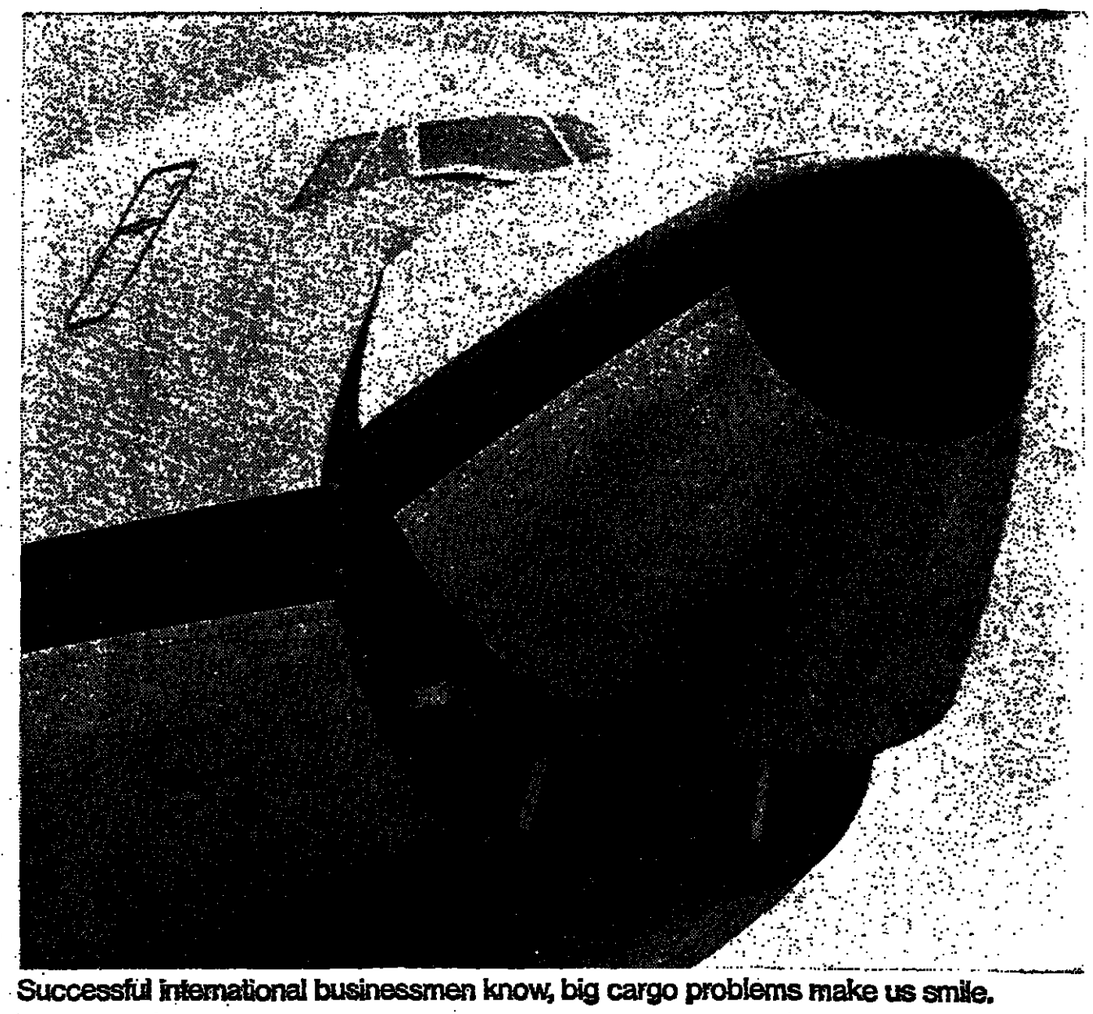
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Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 6— Wednesday, October 8, 1975 *

Ambiguities in the UN

Although the rhetoric of the UN General Assembly is reaching new heights of vituperation, there is more force than clarity in the debates. There is, for example, considerable irony in the protests against Ambassador Moynihan's harsh characterization of President Amin of Uganda—outside the assembly hall—which takes no account of Amin's own rambling denunciations within those walls. But what is more important is the association of African and Arab states with the words and personality of Amin, something that goes far to justify Mr. Moynihan's charge that it was "no accident" that Amin heads the Organization of African Unity.

This verbal confrontation reveals more of the Third World's reliance on facile propagandist clichés than its willingness to face the realities of the three worlds. This was also exemplified by Prince Sihanouk's speech before the General Assembly and the ovation it received. The Prince told nothing of the shadowed and tragic land of which he is formal head of state. He laid no emphasis on its needs, nor on the validity of the government which sent him to New York. Rather, he praised the independence movements around the world, with particular stress on that within Puerto Rico. The people of Puerto Rico have spoken out often, in free debate and free elections, against independence. What do the people of Cambodia say? Does anyone, including their Prince, listen?

Sihanouk also denounced South Korea as a puppet of the United States, and said Cambodia refused to take part in the international conference on Korea proposed by Secretary of State Kissinger. But is any other state pulling strings in Cambodia? And if the nations are not to discuss Korea, does Sihanouk believe that is a question to be decided, as was so costly to Cambodia, by sheer force?

It is much easier to pile up adjectives against the opposition, real or imagined, than to work out hard-nosed agreements on complex subjects. The United States has had its own experience with this diplomatic path during the cold war, and is still paying for the tragic errors this "easy" way entailed. That it was not alone either in relying on slogans rather than perceptions does not change the fact that present American policies are seeking to find some more realistic and humane road to order in the world. But, by the same token, the United States does not have to listen tamely when this technique is used against it. Diplomatic politeness is an excellent lubricant for international frictions. But it has to be applied by both sides. When national spokesmen try to conceal the ambiguities of their own position by epithets it is necessary to expose that dangerous device.

Federal Help for New York City

Officials of New York, principally Gov. Hugh Carey, are no longer asking that federal tax dollars be used to bail out the city. They have faced up to the fact that the city cannot look beyond Albany for cash but must begin to make up its existing deficits and to repay its old debts from its own resources. Their request now is simply that the federal government give them access to the capital markets at a reasonable rate of interest. At the moment, New York City cannot borrow money at all and there is substantial doubt about the ability of the state government, and many of its agencies, to borrow money. Yet, all these units must be able to float bonds and notes if only to roll over their existing debts. Gov. Carey believes, and there is substantial evidence to support his belief, that if this immediate borrowing squeeze can be overcome, the long-term financial woes of New York City can be solved gradually.

The kind of program that is needed is one that will put a federal guarantee behind certain kinds of bonds issued by state governments. Such a guarantee—which could be for the face value of the bonds or for some high percentage of that value—would remove the psychology of fear that now surrounds debt issued by New York State. It should make it possible for the state to borrow again—and at a considerably lower interest rate. In exchange for this guarantee, Congress must require those states which want it to meet rigorous standards. These should include a surrender of the tax-exempt privilege that normally exists on state bonds, a guarantee by the governor of the state that it cannot solve its financial problems in a normal manner, a demonstration that adequate steps have been taken by the state government to ensure that whatever caused the financial crisis has been or will be eliminated and an agreement that federal funds normally transmitted to the state under other programs will be used to pay off the bonds if the state fails to meet its payments. Restrictions of this kind must be high enough to discourage any other unit of government from blithely following the path of financial disaster blazed by New York City. But they must not be tailored so closely to the peculiar situation in New York as to make the program unavailable as a last resort to other states.

Once a guarantee of this kind is in place, Congress can then turn to the other critical aspect of the New York problem—the question of whether this city and all major urban areas are going to require greater direct assistance from the federal government in order to survive. That question can be addressed at a somewhat more leisurely pace. But a federal guarantee under state bonds is a safety net that needs to be put in place within the next few days. Without this guarantee, default by New York City on its debts is inevitable and that eventuality will almost surely result in similar defaults by the state and several independent state agencies.

* * *

No one can say for certain what would happen if either New York City or New York State—or both—should default on debt payments. New York bankers offer this grim scenario: (1) A collapse of the municipal bond market; (2) A ripple effect of some magnitude in other capital markets, and (3) A general slowing of the nation's economic recovery. Up until the last few days, government officials in Washington, for their part, were insisting that there would be no substantial impact outside of rescue effort by the federal government. But the uneasiness in the municipal bond market during the past week, and the concerned comments by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt suggest that this is not a debate that can be safely allowed to wind on indefinitely. It is true that two of the administration's stalwarts—Treasury Secretary William Simon and Federal Reserve Board Chairman Arthur Burns—finally conceded last week that a defaults by New York State would have serious national implications. And Mr. Simon seemed to relax somewhat his adamant opposition to any federal help for that state. This is progress. But President Ford continues to play politics with the problem and to belittle the efforts of New York officials to deal with it, which is not only irresponsible but may also turn out to be bad politics. In any case, since Mr. Ford does not seem to be prepared to exert any leadership in the matter, it is probably going to be necessary to look to Congress for a resolution of the debate and for a remedy for New York's immediate ills.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

An Austrian Example

In the year that marks the 20th anniversary of the state treaty under which it regained full independence, Austria has again provided the world with a model of a free election—in a part of Europe where such exercises are rare.

Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's Social Democratic party has retained its narrow majority in parliament, apparently gaining an additional seat, after a spirited challenge from a revived People's (conservative) party, campaigning under vigorous new leadership.

The result is a solid tribute to Dr. Kreisky, one among the remarkable group of Social Democrats who have left their political marks on postwar Europe. After seven years as foreign minister in coalition cabinets, Dr. Kreisky led his party into first place for the first time in 1970. Voters in 1975 were evidently impressed at the expanded social benefits his government provided as well as by the fact that Austria's unemployment and inflation rates are among the lowest in Europe.

Yet, the center-right People's party has practically held its ground under its chairman, Dr. Josef Taus, 42-year-old banker and former junior minister. The modern, hard-hitting campaign led by Dr. Taus indicates that Chancellor Kreisky's government will not lack a vigorous, democratic opposition.

The rightist Freedom party, led by a former SS officer, won only eleven seats in a parliament of 183 and the Communists, for the sixth straight election, won no seats at all—further evidence of the good sense of the voters in free, democratic Austria.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

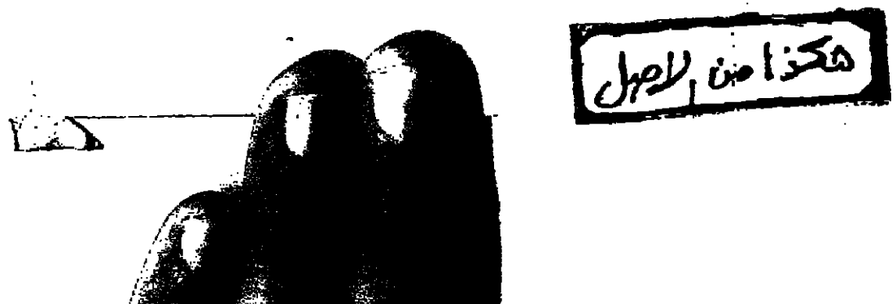
October 8, 1900

PARIS.—There is not much likelihood that the Chinese question will be speedily settled, not for some months at least. President McKinley is unable to reply to the French note as to maintaining a legation guard in Peking, as he thinks that is a matter for Congress to decide. Congress does not meet until December. England is also studying the situation and China is preparing for the worst, with arms.

Fifty Years Ago

October 8, 1925

PARIS.—The Herald's front page featured a speech by Viscount Willingdon, former Governor of Bombay, where he declared that in order to avoid a future race war the white man must meet on terms of absolute equality with those whom he frankly regarded as inferiors. In sports, the Washington Senators defeated the Pittsburgh Pirates in the first game of the World Series, 4 to 1. The winning pitcher was Walter Johnson.



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'It's From Tania... She's Changed Her Name to Patty and Joined the FBI.'

Better Luck—or Skill—This Time

By C. L. Sulzberger

ATHENS.—This country has received assurances that Washington will attempt a new diplomatic initiative to settle the Cyprus question following the end of a congressional arms embargo on Turkey, which has just been voted, and after next Sunday's Turkish senatorial elections.

Naturally Greece is pleased to hear this. But its policy remains watchful-waiting before placing much stock in the outcome of such an attempt. Other U.S. efforts to break the deadlock have neither been convincing nor successful. The confrontation between Turks and Greeks over a variety of questions, including not only Cyprus but Aegean oil rights, demilitarized zones and air space, remains both ugly and anxious.

The feeling here is that Washington has hitherto made needless mistakes in the east Mediterranean because it consistently ignores a factor vital to any major question involving Greece—an exaggerated national pride, locally called *philotimo*. This may be difficult for Americans to appreciate but it weighs heavily in Greek decisions.

Complains

Athens complains that in politics it isn't just what a government does but how it does it. One is told that President Ford and Secretary Kissinger assured Premier Caramanlis at the Brussels NATO summit that Turkey's stand on the Cyprus issue is wrong, yet they have done nothing to confirm this view in public.

Greece's hope is that since Turkey is no longer cut off from its major source of arms and after an election of one-third of the Ankara senate clarifies its political balance, the moment may prove ripe for a new and high-level round of U.S. diplomacy and that this time the danger of a showdown may be reduced.

Greece insists Washington must at least state plainly to the Turks that Turkish-speakers, who comprise only 20 per cent of the Cypriot population, have no right to 40 per cent of the island's area, and that refugees, who comprise almost half the Greek-speaking population, must be generously dealt with.

At this point the Greek government remains angry and disappointed. It feels Turkey has reneged once again on a bilateral agreement worked out by Caramanlis and Premier Demirel in this instance to draft a formula for submitting the problem of the Aegean continental shelf to the Hague World Court.

Elections

Athens also complains it has always been willing to examine any proposal put forth by Ankara on all disputed issues; that it tried hard to open a dialogue but was rebuffed each time. There is speculation this may be because the Demirel government is too weak to stick by its word. In that case, maybe the coming elections will give a clue on the balance of political forces in Turkey.

Meanwhile Greece spends on new arms a huge amount for such a small country. It fears that if the confrontation of the last 14 months continues it might lead to an inevitable clash.

One is told in Athens that chances of settlement would be enhanced if Washington publicly acknowledged that in Cyprus Greece has justice on its side. This would also greatly improve the U.S. image in a passionate and volatile country whose public opinion today is vigorously anti-American. Athens newspaper kiosks are placarded with posters of Kissinger as "Wanted" for "murders" of Cypriots.

Greece cannot understand how the famous Kissinger diplomacy can be such a failure here simply because it has made avoidable and inexcusable mistakes. The Caramanlis regime is far from anti-American. It sincerely remembers all that the United States and NATO have done for this country.

But, in a democracy, such as again prevails here, public opinion has great influence. And this, although disunited on most issues, agrees in condemning the United States.

Athens still claims that on Cyprus it is open-minded concerning the means of settlement so long as the award of linguistic territory is in relative accord with linguistic population divisions and the refugees are justly dealt with.

This leaves room for a bizonal arrangement should Ankara insist on that. Athens would also like to see the island demilitarized with all Greek and Turkish troops withdrawn. Whether British bases remain would be up to the Cypriot government.

What happens in other matters pending with Turkey must obviously be affected by a Cypriot deal. If there is movement in one deadlocked area, it is likely to be repeated elsewhere. Should that happen, Greece's ties with NATO might yet be repaired at the 11th hour. That, after all, remains a major hope in Washington.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Perspective on Spain

Across Western Europe, loud expressions of outrage have followed the execution of five young leftist oppositionists by the Spanish government. Heads of government and EEC officials have thrown aside the diplomatic taboo against overt interference in the international affairs of another state by calling for an end to the Franco government and the establishment of democracy in Spain.

Even Switzerland recalled its ambassador from Madrid, an action without precedent in that neutral country's history.

One might well be perplexed by the intensity and by the extent of the reaction against the Franco government. As every newspaper reader has been made aware, the level of respect for human rights and the liberal notions of due process are, in practice, in a sorry state in much of the world. Surely, one might argue, individual freedom is far worse off in Chile or in the Soviet Union than in Spain. Why then pick on Spain?

There are several possible theories:

• The Nazi connection:

Memories of the Spanish Civil War and an identification (right or wrong) of Franco with the Axis leaders in World War II are still strong in the minds of many Europeans of the older generation. This concept conditions the policies of democratic Socialist parties throughout Europe, which have always opposed the entry of Spain into such organizations as NATO and the European Economic Community. According to this theory, latent hostility to the Franco government always lies just beneath the surface of European politics. Because the measures undertaken by the Spanish government are the sternest in recent history, such a reaction might therefore be expected.

• Conspiracy theories:

A number of Spaniards explain the European reaction in terms of the "leyenda negra" (black legend), a theory which holds that Anglo-Saxons and other northern peoples have for centuries been innately prejudiced against the Spanish people and continue to be. Therefore, they argue, the reaction is not against Spain's leaders or system of government but against the Spanish people itself, and this attitude towards Spain would not disappear even if there were a centrist or leftist government in Madrid. This theory enjoys a remarkable degree of support in the Spanish right. Spanish and other rightists, of course, also see the hand of the "international Communist conspiracy" at work, pouncing upon a weakened flank of Western Europe and looking for new opportunities.

• Arrested progress:

A more positive view, however, is that Europe has been bitterly disillusioned by a Spain which had progressed very far in the direction of liberalization and had come close to complete acceptability in many Western European circles. The relatively low world standards of human rights and democracy are not applied toward Spain; European and American standards are. The European outrage is, in many senses, a recognition of how close Spain had appeared to have come to adopting Western liberal political principles until a provocation by the left produced a heavy-handed reaction from the Spanish government, its police force and the right-wing bully groups which are tolerated by the regime. A new anti-terrorist law passed in August, under which the five young leftists were tried and convicted, suspended civil liberties generally and ended a period of remarkably open press debate over Spain's future.

What is now terrifying is that Spain, at what must certainly be the end of Franco's 35-year-long rule, does not seem prepared to check what President Ford has called a "cycle of violence." The recurrence of the sort of polarization process which took place under the republic can only be avoided by a conciliatory policy on the part of the Spanish government, which does not now seem favorably inclined toward a more open political structure. Nor is it yet clear whether European reactions to events in Spain will have a positive or negative influence.

That Western country most notably not picking on Spain is the United States, which was anxious to complete the agreement for the use of military bases and facilities. Spain apparently had been holding out for too high a price. It may well be, however, that Spain, suddenly more diplomatically isolated than at any time since 1945, may have needed a friend so badly that it was willing to let the base rights continue with a minimum demand for quid pro quo. The desire for bases led the United States to champion Spain's return to respectability after World War II. Is the United States now going to play the same role?

AMBLER H. MOSS jr.
Brussels.

European Hypocrisy

I have never liked Franco, but the hypocrisy of most Europeans about him is quite simply ridiculous.

At the time of the Civil War in Spain, there was no other viable government in that country. The Republic just did not work. I admit that an alternative to Franco now exists; and that is in my opinion a very good thing. But I can hardly see by what remote right the other European governments (Europe seems to have several meanings these days) feel they can try to topple his regime. It just isn't any of their business, that's all.

JEROME MINOT.
Rueil-Malmaison, France.

Taxing Americans

Before Eileen Shanahan reported on the new bill leaving committee in Congress, "Tax Bill Aims At Americans Living Abroad" (IHT, Oct. 3) she should have sought some background information on the relevant topic in order to balance off that which she learns from the committee report accompanying the bill. Committee reports (which naturally propound the bills they accompany) may be suitable for individual congressmen to form their opinions, but the readership of The New York Times and the IHT deserves more.

For example, had Ms. Shanahan prior read my article, "United States Individual Income Tax Policy as It Applies to Americans Resident Overseas or If I'm Paying Taxes Equal to 72 Per Cent of My Gross Income, I Must Be Living in Sweden" (published in the second summer issue of the Duke Law Journal), she might have chosen to omit from her report her comments concerning "the special tax advantages available to most Americans who work overseas." This is simply because there are no special tax advantages available to private Americans who work overseas, the $35,000 exclusion under Internal Revenue Code Section 911 notwithstanding.

Ms. Shanahan might be surprised to learn that the typical American in France pays approximately 25 per cent *more* taxes on the same amount of income than does his compatriot living in the United States. With the elimination of Section 911, however, this excess tax burden will rise to approximately 39 per cent, placing the American resident in France (as in Belgium, the Netherlands, and Spain) in the anomalous position of paying more taxes on the same amount of income than either his compatriot in the United States or the average citizen in his country of residence. The reason for this arises from the fact that a resident of France pays nearly 65 per cent of his total tax burden in the form of "hidden" consumption taxes (taxes on value added, or "TVA"), which United States tax law does not recognize for purposes of allowing either a credit or a deduction. The average resident of the United States pays only 30 per cent of this total tax burden in the form of consumption taxes, virtually all of these arising on sales of liquor, tobacco, and gasoline (whereas in Europe *all* consumer items carry some portion of consumption taxes).

Although consumption taxes are hidden from the average taxpayer, they need not be unknown to those who set tax policy, nor to those who report thereon. I, for one, would like to see an article in your newspaper fairly reporting the true effect of the recommendation of the House Committee on Ways and Means on the more than 1.2 million Americans living and working overseas not connected with government agencies or bases.

BRAINARD L. PATTON Jr.
Paris.

Inscrutable Mikado and Pacific Ties

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—The visit of the Emperor and Empress of Japan is symbolic all right. But not for the simply reasons advanced by well-meaning promoters of friendship between Japan and the United States.

What the visit truly announces is the nonunderstanding, the deep lack of rapport between the two countries. The lesson is that the United States has to work hard in getting on with Japan—particularly in managing the overall interplay of relations with Russia and China in the north Pacific.

As prime evidence of instinctive misunderstanding, there is the role of Emperor Hirohito himself. Before the war he threw in his lot with the generals and led militarist parades on a white horse.

Now he is no longer a visible political entity. But he remains the symbol of legitimacy in Japan, and the focus of national union.

If ceremonial visits to the Imperial Palace have declined, the Emperor and Empress remain by far the best known figures in Japan and the constant focus of the TV cameras which have outmoded ceremonial visits. President Ford's trip to Japan at the end of last year was a huge success—despite repeated personal gaffes—precisely because millions of Japanese saw him being nice to the Emperor day after day on television.

To be sure, the martial symbols have been abandoned for pursuits that could hardly be more innocuous. The Emperor specializes in marine biology, while the Empress paints birds. But that in itself—as the baby talk of the Emperor's conversations with practically everybody he met indicates—is not exactly life à la Archie Bunker.

Moreover, the preoccupation with nature underlines a salient cultural difference between the two countries which was pointed out 30 years ago by Ruth Benedict, in her famous book, "The Chrysanthemum and the Sword." Westerners, and particularly Americans, tend to believe that there is something greater than nature—something we call God. Belief in the deity inhibits certain acts as immoral, and fills those who breach the moral code with guilt.

Those who see nature as supreme, and that includes the Japanese, waffle about God and the moral law. "I found him doubtful and uncertain as to whether our soul is immortal and dies with the body," St. Francis Xavier wrote of a meeting with a Japanese Buddhist three centuries ago.

For the nature lovers, as Miss Benedict pointed out, guilt is not a big deal. What worries them is shame—the shame of not going along with their fellows. But the crowd can go any which way anytime. That is why Japan, a shame-society based on observance of mutual obligations, is so prone to veer between extremes and so difficult for moderates to rule.

So there is no hidden harmony, no secret cultural bond which binds us to the Japanese as we are bound to the British and other European countries.

For the time being, to be sure, Japanese-American relations are on a good footing. There is important cooperation in both defense and economic matters. The United States seems to have abandoned President Nixon's policy of deliberately "shocking" the Japanese. In that connection it is useful that President Ford has agreed to a summit meeting somewhere near Paris to consider the world economy with the leaders of Britain, France, West Germany and Japan.

Still, the heart of the matter lies in relations among Japan, China, Russia and the United States. The Japanese have a thing about China and, if at all possible, they are going to maintain close relations with Peking. So long as China makes Russia public enemy No. 1, Japan falls easily into partnership with the United States and suspicion toward Moscow. Hence the solid nature of present relations.

But at some point China is going to ease tensions with Russia. At that point Japan will be caught between the two Communist giants, and sorely tempted to build major defense forces of its own.

The primary interest of the United States then will be to hold Japan among its friends and partners, and away from its adversaries in the Communist world. Achieving that goal will be served not by baby talk about football with the Mikado, but by a long-term policy aimed at maintaining a strong defense and steady prosperity which alone will enable the moderates to stay strong in Japan.

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United Press International.

GERMAN HARVEST—Grapes are gathered at a vineyard in Westhofen, where the harvest is in full swing.

Russian Spacecraft Will Orbit U.S. Experiments Next Month

By John Noble Wilford

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—A new cooperative venture in space between the Soviet Union and the United States, involving the first flight of U.S scientific experiments on a Soviet spacecraft, is now set for launching late next month.

Space officials of both countries are also drawing up an agenda for a meeting later this year at which they hope to define their next steps in joint space exploration, building upon the success of the Apollo-Soyuz rendezvous in earth orbit in July.

Plans for the mission, involving a Soviet spacecraft and U.S experiments, illustrate the limited nature of the cooperative efforts thus far.

The spacecraft is an unmanned biology satellite that is apparently a modified version of the Vostoks that were used in early Soviet manned flights. It is scheduled to orbit the earth for 22 days and then return to a soft landing in the Soviet Union.

Although the spacecraft will carry four U.S. experiment packages, no U.S. scientists or engineers have been invited to the launching or recovery sites. In fact, Americans have not even been informed where the launching will take place.

Soviet officials are to notify NASA in time for the experiments to be flown to Moscow in a refrigerated container. U.S. scientists will go along to supervise the installation of the experiments in Soviet-built modules. Soviet technicians alone will take the modules, no more than 5.5 pounds each, to the launching site and place them in the spacecraft.

Since the four U.S. experiments are completely autonomous from the spacecraft power, communications and data recording, officials said, NASA did not press for a more active role in the operations of the mission or for engineering details of the spacecraft.

The U.S. experiments are:

• A plant tumor growth experiment to study the effects of weightlessness on sensitive plant systems. Carrot slices infected with crown gall tumor will be packaged in two containers. One container will be tested in the zero-gravity environment and the other will be mounted on a centrifuge designed to simulate earth's gravity.

• A carrot cell culture experiment to determine if the cells develop normally in the weightlessness of space.

• A heavy particle radiation experiment to measure particle impacts on plastic detectors. The data should be useful in ascertaining the potential radiation hazards on long-duration flights.

• A killifish experiment to evaluate the effect of weightlessness on the physiology of fish eggs at five stages of development.

Soviet experiments on the spacecraft involve similar investigations on rats and fruit flies. U.S. scientists will be provided with tissue specimens for examination after the mission.

Schools Closed In S. Thailand After a Murder

BANGKOK, Oct. 7 (AP).—Provincial authorities in southern Thailand ordered more than 300 schools closed yesterday following the killing of a teacher by Moslem bandits, reports reaching here said. There was no official confirmation.

The governors of the three provinces of Yala, Pattani and Narathiwat ordered the indefinite closure apparently as the result of pressure by a teachers' group.

Moslem bandits kidnapped a schoolteacher in a district of Yala Province, 600 miles south of Bangkok, on Saturday and threatened death unless the government halted its campaign against them. The government rejected the demand and the bandits later killed the teacher, the reports said.

Teachers of the three provinces last year demonstrated to protest the government's failure to provide better security for teachers in remote districts.

Troops and border police have been pressing the search for bandits since Saturday. Special security forces in the southern provinces have been reinforced.

Kenya May Curb Arabs' Charcoal

NAIROBI, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Kenya should use its "charcoal weapon" against Arab oil producers who are damaging the economies of African countries by increasing oil prices, Attorney General Charles Njonjo has suggested.

Kenya has been exporting charcoal to the Arab world, where it is the basic fuel for cooking.

Mr. Njonjo told Parliament: "The Arabs are milking the people in developing countries, yet we send them charcoal at the expense of converting our country into a desert—a desert without oil. Let us wake up and tell the Arabs we are not prepared to send them our charcoal. This is one of our major exports and we can use it as a weapon."

Hours Lost to Strikes Double in Italy in '75

ROME, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Italy lost almost twice as many working hours through strikes in the first seven months of this year as in the same period of 1974, according to the National Statistics Institute.

The institute provisionally set the total for this year at 125,730,000 hours lost compared with 63,060,000 in the same period last year. It also said minimum wages in industry were 28.7 per cent higher on average in July this year than 13 months before.

Morocco Dockers Out

CASABLANCA, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—A strike by 200 dockers which started last Friday has paralyzed 13 freighters in port here. The strikers demanded that five men laid off last week be given their jobs back. The five were rehired but the stoppage continued when the strikers demanded the dismissal of two supervisors.

Economic Pressures Cited

Bonn Expected to Ease Arms Sales

By Michael Getler

BONN, Oct. 7 (WP).—West Germany's long-standing restrictions on arms sales abroad are expected to be eased soon as pressure grows on the government to do whatever it can to fight unemployment and recession.

Officials in a number of key ministries said there is already agreement within the Cabinet of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt for a more liberal attitude to the question of arms exports.

Under laws dating to 1961 and reflecting the determination of the postwar government here to keep its arms industry in check, the sale of weapons is permitted only to members of NATO and, with special permission, to countries such as Switzerland, Sweden, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

Sales to so-called "areas of tension" around the world are prohibited.

Officials now say that Bonn will stick to its basic policy of withholding arms from areas of tension but will take a more liberal view as to what constitutes a global trouble spot. This means that West German tanks and U-boats probably will not show up in the Middle East but that the next time there is an opportunity to sell arms to Brazil or Iran, for example, Bonn will approve.

Last year, a lucrative order for 800 tanks from the Shah of Iran was won instead by the British because the Shah finally gave up trying to get assurances from the West Germans that they would not cut off his supply of tanks and parts in wartime.

Privately, officials here say they still do not know what the government would do about resupply if it makes a sale to a country that later becomes "an area of tension."

The pressure—especially from industry—to relax the restrictions has built up considerably in recent months as West Germany's economy, heavily dependent on exports of cars and machinery, continues to slump and unemployment continues to exceed the 1-million mark.

Government and industry spokesmen argue that guilt feelings over World War II have faded, that West Germany has shown its allegiance to democracy, and that U.S., French and British arms salesmen are all over the world selling weapons.

For West Germany to forgo some of this business does not make sense any longer, they maintain.

Moreover, 60 per cent of the money West Germany now spends on new weapons development projects are joint ventures, principally with France, and West Germany normally loses out on subsequent sales.

Thus far, few voices have been raised in caution. Even some left-wing members of Mr. Schmidt's Social Democratic party are said to be under pressure from labor to ease the export controls.

A warning, however, has been made by Theo Sommer, editor of the influential weekly newspaper Die Zeit. Mr. Sommer said there was considerable peril in a big boost in arms exports for balance-of-trade reasons and that it could eventually put the government's whole foreign policy "in chains."

Although the West Germans have undoubtedly lost some business over the years with their restrictive policy, they have also managed to avoid the pitfalls of seeming to take sides in a dispute by providing arms to certain countries.

Existing Capacity

Government ministers say the aim of the new policy is not to enlarge the industry but to use up existing capacity. Today's West German arms industry is hard to measure but it is clearly not the colossus it was during World War II.

An estimated 200,000 persons are working in it but they are spread through hundreds of firms, only a handful of which are predominantly arms manufacturers.

Because of West Germany's high level of consumer-goods exports, arms now account for only about two-tenths of 1 per cent of total exports and about one half of 1 per cent—equal to about $1.4 billion—of total industrial production.

West German arms are highly regarded. The Leopard tank is widely viewed as the best in any country's arsenal. The new BO-115 helicopter, 206-class submarine, 148-class patrol boat and a string of new anti-tank and anti-aircraft missiles and the Alpha-jet attack plane, all built with the French, are likely to find buyers.

Bonn Rules Out A-Weapons Aid For South Africa

BONN, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The government said yesterday it had no intention of helping South Africa produce nuclear arms but it left open the possibility of a West German company selling South Africa a nuclear power plant.

Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said that the Kraftwerkunion wanted to sell a 2,000-megawatt nuclear power station to South Africa. He said Framatome of France and the U.S.-Swiss consortium of General Electric and Brown Boveri were also competing for the contract.

Mr. Boelling said Bonn had not cooperated either directly or indirectly with South Africa in developing nuclear equipment. He said the nuclear power plant could not be converted to produce nuclear arms.

Last week, the African National Congress of South Africa, an exile group, alleged that West Germany was planning to give South Africa the uranium-enrichment potential for building atomic bombs.

Pontiff Anoints The Sick in Rites At Rome Basilica

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 7 (UPI).—The sick came in stretchers and wheelchairs from all over Italy Sunday to St. Peter's Square, were Pope Paul VI anointed them with holy oil.

It was the first time in modern church history that a Pope had publicly anointed the sick. He told them that this Roman Catholic rite, previously restricted to those about to die, did not mean they should give up hope. "It certainly does not signify an irrational invitation to passively accept illness and renounce treatment and cures," Pope Paul said.

Noting the recent reform of the rite of extreme unction and the extension of the sacrament to all sick persons, the Pope said: "It is clear that with this sacrament the Church looks principally to the soul, to the remission of sins and to the increase of divine grace. But it also wishes and intends to try to obtain the lessening and, if possible, also the cure of illnesses."

More than 50,000 persons attended the special open-air Holy Year mass. About 200 sick persons attended by nursing nuns flanked the altar set up on the steps of St. Peter's Basilica.

Yemenite Figure Wounded in Cairo

CAIRO, Oct. 7 (AP).—Egyptian security police arrested 12 Southern Yemenites in connection with an attempt to assassinate a former Southern Yemen premier living in Cairo, the police said yesterday.

Mohammed Aly Haitham, the country's premier from 1969 till 1971, was shot and wounded in the head Sunday by gunmen in a passing car as he left his suburban home, an official report said. He is reported to be in fair condition.

Mr. Haitham has lived in exile in Cairo since 1971. He is currently head of the Yemeni National Unity Front, which opposes the Marxist regime of President Salem Robaya. A spokesman for the front claimed that one of the would-be assassins was a Southern Yemenite intelligence officer.

U.K. Aides Had Anti-Kidnapper 'Death Pact'

LONDON, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Ministers in the most recent Conservative cabinet made an unwritten death pact in case one of them was kidnapped by guerrillas, a former lord chancellor has disclosed.

Speaking in a BBC interview last night, Lord Hailsham said the ministers of Edward Heath's government—in power from 1970 to 1974—agreed that each one of them "was to be expendable and expended" rather than give in to demands by kidnappers.

"We agreed that if any one of us was abducted, the others would let him die rather than bow to men of violence," he said, adding that it was an "informal but unanimous decision."

The pact was made in 1971 after the home of the then employment secretary, Robert Carr, was bombed.

Top Chile Exile, Wife Recovering

ROME, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—Former Chilean Vice-President Bernard Leighton and his wife, Anita, were out of danger today after being shot by a gunman here last night, doctors said.

Leading Italian politicians condemned the apparent assassination attempt. Large numbers of Chilean exiles living in Rome spent the night at a Rome hospital awaiting news of the Leightons' condition.

Mr. Leighton, 66, a leader of the Chilean Christian Democrat party's left wing and a critic of the present Chilean government, has been living in Rome for the last three years.



Policeman trains rifle on doorway of bank where gunman held 10 hostages eight hours.



Associated Press.

Ray Olsen (right), accompanied by policeman, after arrest.

Gunman Caught, Hostages Freed at Manhattan Bank

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (IHT).—A young man who was captured last night after he seized 10 hostages in a Manhattan bank and demanded the release of Patricia Hearst apparently had no connection with the Symbionese Liberation Army.

The suspect, Ray Olsen, 22, was overpowered by police after an eight-hour siege, during which only the gunman had fired a shot, at a branch of the Bankers Trust Co.

At first he demanded $10 million in gold and the release of Miss Hearst and three other recently captured members of the Symbionese Liberation Army. But authorities said that he had no apparent connection with the terrorist group and that the demands had not been under serious negotiation.



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MOVIES IN PARIS

Three Thrillers—With One Winner

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 7 (IHT).—Three new films about detectives have come to Paris, one of them a winner: "Flic Story" (at the Rex, the Ermitage and the Publicis Champs-Elysées).

Director Jacques Deray has made a slick, exciting thriller from timeworn materials. He avoids the dull business of outlining the parentage of those involved or of psychoanalyzing either his cops or his robbers. He simply and ably spins a gripping yarn, moving swiftly from incident to incident without excessive explanation, but making everything vivid and plausible.

Alain Delon has a rewarding role as the super-*flic*, the courageous French policeman who tracks down a cold-blooded killer. Delon is neatly suited to play this chic, cynical, nonchalant inspector. Jean-Louis Trintignant, too, has a more substantial assignment than usual. He is the lone-wolf gangster who so distrusts his associates that he eliminates most of them. Renato Salvatori is to the fore again as one of the suspected henchmen. The finale is slightly sentimental but otherwise "Flic Story" shows in scene after scene a nimble directorial mind.

* * *

After portraying the wiretapper in "The Conversion" and the imported New York plainclothesman in "French Connection II," Gene Hackman is back again in "Night Moves" (at the Publicis Matignon in English), directed by Arthur Penn.

This time he is a private detective in the tradition of Raymond Chandler. He will brook no interference. When his wife objects that his passion for spying is a monomania, he spies on her and discovers she is unfaithful. After this shaking revelation he is off to Florida to find a missing adolescent heiress. Hackman again displays his talent for transforming a stick figure into an interesting character. But the film has a déjà-vu air.

* * *

"Il Faut Vivre Dangereusement" (at the Danton, the Concorde-Pathé and the Montparnasse Pathé) is a slapstick thriller, with Claude Brasseur as a bungling detective and Annie Girardot as his helpful mate. Amiable nothingness, amusingly played.

* * *

In "Hu-Man," science fiction of a woozily disconcerting brand (at the Colisée in English), Terence Stamp, using his own name, makes "a voyage in time" for the benefit of television gazers whose collective emotional support is so strong that it saves him from drowning when he idiotically tries to withstand the rising tides around Mont St. Michel. The dialogue suggests that it was composed by the players; the sound track, with its boiler factory din and defective bathtub gurgle, hurts the eardrums. This weird combination of noise and nonsense seems designed to discourage film-going.

* * *

Paris's first international film festival will take place Nov. 17 to 24 in the Palais de Chaillot. There will be no prizes.



Alain Delon and his prey, Jean-Louis Trintignant, in "Flic Story."

ON THE ARTS AGENDA

"Pas de Dieux," a ballet by Gene Kelly to Gershwin's Piano Concerto in F, which was first performed at the Paris Opéra 15 years ago, has been revived as the principal item of a ballet program that had its first performance at the Opéra on Oct. 7, with Claude Bessy making her farewell appearances with the company in this work. The program was completed by two Balanchine ballets, "Palais de Cristal" and the dances he choreographed for last season's production of "Faust," the pas de deux from Fokin's "Daphnis et Chloé," and the *défilé* of the corps, to which will be restored the march from Act II of "Tannhäuser," instead of the march from Berlioz's "Les Troyens" that has been used for several seasons. The program will be repeated on Oct. 11, 13, 15, 24, 28, 29, Nov. 4 and 7.

* * *

The British Library is marking the sixth centenary of the death of Giovanni Boccaccio with an exhibition that will run to Dec. 31 in the Bible Room of the Department of Manuscripts of the library's reference division. The exhibition is of illuminated manuscripts of the writings of the author of the "Decameron," a selection of early printed editions, translations and illustrations.

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LONDON

Cleo Laine and Her MD—A Brilliant Musical Team

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON, Oct. 7 (IHT).—There comes a moment in every Cleo Laine program—as it did last night when she opened a three-week run at the Talk of the Town—when she pauses to introduce the members of her backing group, ending with: "And now my clarinetist, my saxophonist, my musical director, my husband and my best friend, John Dankworth."

It's more than a gracious routine. Only professional insiders, as a rule, are aware of the role played by the musical director, or MD, as he is usually called, in shaping and supporting the effective performance of the great popular singers of the past half-century, among whom Cleo Laine is now securely ranked. He is, and is probably supposed to be, the forgotten man of music.

Everyone knows Frank Sinatra, of course, but how many know Bill Miller, who has been his MD for some 20-odd years? Other examples come readily to mind: Lou Levy for Peggy Lee, Tommy Flanagan for Ella Fitzgerald, Bobby Tucker for Billie Holiday, John Bunch for Tony Bennett, and so on.

Their job offstage is to assist in the discovery and selection of songs, to make or supervise the arrangements, to assist in the building and pacing of a program and to select and school the sidemen. On stage their job is to see that nothing goes wrong.

They are, to put it abruptly, indispensable, and the long partnership of Cleo Laine and John Dankworth, dating back to 1952 when she was taken on as vocalist of the Johnny Dankworth Seven (they were married in 1958), is both a spectacular and a moving case in point.

John Dankworth is, to be sure, rather more than an MD—or a husband. A jazz virtuoso in his own right, he is also his wife's brilliant partner in those sizzling duets for voice and clarinet or alto that always rank high among the many delights of a Cleo Laine set.

But Cleo Laine is the star, and so she was last night, exhibiting her familiar but ever astonishing versatility in a variety of styles ranging from blues to ballads and parodies (she has recorded both Walton's "Façade" and Schoenberg's "Pierrot Lunaire") and easily covering a three-octave range from the low G to the G above high C. (She has another half an octave in either direction!)

There was new material, not all of it fully worked in, and probably not all of it destined to stay, but there were old favorites too, notably "Please Don't Talk About Me When I'm Gone," which closed the program and which she finished exiting off mike—as if to show that microphones don't sing.

N. Y. ENTERTAINMENT: James Whitmore's 'Give 'Em Hell, Harry!'

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (IHT).—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Films

"Give 'Em Hell, Harry!" starts bumpily and against the grain, Richard Eder says of James Whitmore's monologue re-creation of Harry S Truman, but the film has a lot going for it. "Almost any stage show put flatly and squarely on camera gives a weakened, strained effect," Eder says, and adds that "filming a monologue imitation—a uniquely theatrical form—is especially chancy." "Here is Whitmore straight off, sitting at a desk and trying to make us believe that he is Harry Truman. We know he isn't Truman. He doesn't even look very much like him. Stage devices come unbuttoned in front of the camera," Eder writes. But in the end, the critic says, it works, it captivates. "Whitmore may suffer the disadvantage of playing a stage part on the screen, but it is a first-rate stage performance . . . If at the start he is an actor straining to imitate Truman, by the end, he is the man," Eder says.

"Part II, Walking Tall," by the writer and director team of Howard Kreisek and Earl Bellamy, "cleaves to good guys against the bad guys clichés with the doggedness of an uninspired TV shoot-'em-up," says critic A.H. Weiler. Bo Svenson, unlike Joe Don Baker in the first film, is more sentimental and restrained as Sheriff Buford Pusser. But Pusser "is still the club-swinging, gun-toting giant determined to rid McNairy County of its moonshiners." For all of its basis in truth and its color photography, "Part II" emerges as a simple, largely unconvincing black and white melodrama."

"Black Moon", directed by Louis Malle, is "a poetic vision made to look so absolutely literal, one doesn't question the validity of the images," Vincent Canby says. The cast includes a unicorn which quotes Lady Macbeth and a rat named Humphrey, Rex Harrison's granddaughter Cathryn Harrison, Joe Dallesandro (discovered by Andy Warhol), and the late Theresa Giehse, to whom Malle dedicates the film. "Black Moon" is "baffling and beautiful and occasionally funny. There is an order to this film," the critic points out, "but we must supply it, each according to his needs." It's a "diagramless crossword puzzle."

"The Lost Honor of Katharina Blum" is based on Heinrich Böll's novel about the systematic victimization of a young West German woman by the police and the press. Adapted and directed by Volker Schlondorff and his actress wife, Margarethe von Trotta, the film, unlike the book, is "completely without surprises," says Vincent Canby. "There are no unusual insights, no progressions of understanding." Unlike the Böll novel, the film puts no distance between the viewer and Katharina. "The mystery of her passion and her resolve," Canby says, "is maintained only by the carefully controlled, implacable performance of Angela Winkler."

The corruption portrayed in the film is so "pervasive that one expects it to challenge us more. It doesn't. Its single-minded intensity nails the imagination to the floor." The film "is less a drama than a neo-Brechtian demonstration of a known set of principles."



James Whitmore
. . . as Truman.

Plays

"Night Must Fall," the 40-year-old psychological thriller by Emlyn Williams, is being revived at the Greenwich Mews Theatre "with its virtues and flaws all apparent—especially the flaws," Clive Barnes says. "With its lack of surprise and suspense, it wears its years gracelessly." Not all the performances have the kind of melodramatic authority the play needs, he says.

BRUSSELS: *A Carillon for St. Michael*

By Jan Sjöby

BRUSSELS (IHT).—The carillon of St. Michael's Cathedral began ringing again last week for the first time in 183 years.

For Brussels it was a major event, attracting a crowd of more than 2,000 bell fanciers, ranging from royalty, national, clerical and municipal notables, to hippie flute players. The latter gathered on the steps trying to harmonize, subtly, with the carillon concert (ranging from Brussels folk music to Beethoven) by Piet van den Broek, director of the Royal International Jef Denyn Carillon School in nearby Mechelen.

"Our carillon isn't the biggest in Belgium or in the world," commented the Rev. Adolf Van Tongerloo, of St. Michael's, "but I believe it is one of the most sonorous. Carillon technology has come a long way from its medieval origins and since its revival as a means of artistic expression by the late Jef Denyn in the early 1920s, I sincerely believe that we have, here in central Brussels, one of the finest carillons in the world."

St. Michael's has a long and somewhat stormy history. The first church was built in the days of Charlemagne on a hill overlooking the original Broekzele (meaning: marshy place). It was rebuilt from the early 1200s and on, winding up some three centuries later in its present-day Brabantine Gothic shape, vaguely resembling the Notre Dame of Paris. It was originally known as the Collegiate Church of Sts. Michael and Gudule, and relics of the latter were eventually entombed there and later, somehow, lost.

In the early 1960s the collegiate church rose to cathedral rank, and was named simply the Cathedral of St. Michael. The Bruxellois balked; St. Michael, the archangel, to the best of everyone's knowledge, never set foot in Brussels but St. Gudule (or Gudula) appears to have been an historical personage, living piously in this growing trade center in the 700s. To diehard Bruxellois the Cathedral of St. Michael is still the Church of St. Gudule.

Despite the "Spanish Fury" in the late 1500s and the Villeroy bombardment in 1695 which destroyed much of central Brussels, the church of Sts. Michael/Gudule managed to keep its fair and facade. Disaster struck in 1793 when French revolutionaries carried off all but five of the 49 bells in the south tower of the Sts. Michael/Gudule.

After the battle of Waterloo and the revolution against the Dutch, the Belgians were too busy building railroads and canals to worry about carillons. In the 1940s the Germans made off with three of the remaining bells, returned unharmed after 1945. But five bells didn't make much of a carillon.

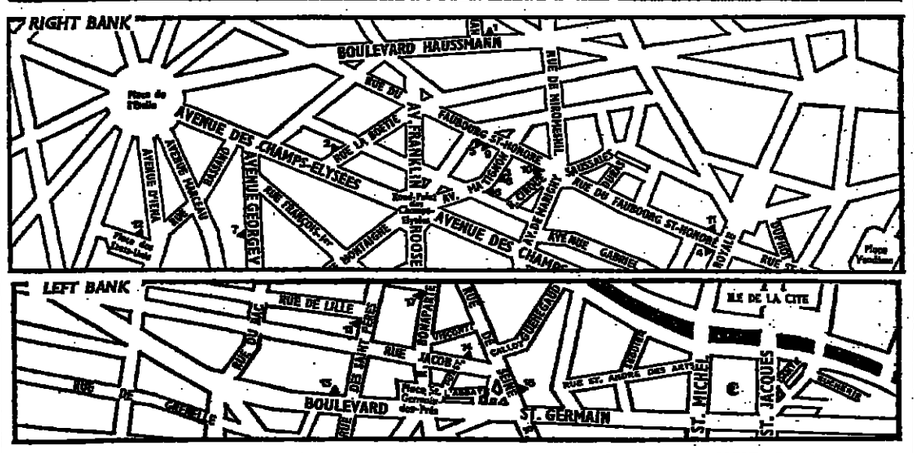
"Neither the French nor the Germans managed to carry off the 7-ton 'Salvator,' hung in the north tower of the church, in the 1480s," said Abbé Van Tongerloo. "It wasn't part of the old carillon and it isn't part of the new one but we consider it the national bell of Belgium, tolling when something really important is under way like royal marriages, births or deaths (or the inaugural of the new St. Michael carillon)."

"The new carillon—containing 49 bells, spanning four octaves plus a high 'C'—tips the scales at some 16 metric tons," Abbé Van Tongerloo continued. "Most of the bells were cast by the Eijsbouts foundry in Asten in the Netherlands, considered one of the very best in Europe. Each bell is named after some prominent personality, sainted or secular, the heaviest (3,164 kilograms) named after Queen Fabiola. Like most of our Belgian carillons, it can be played either manually or automatically."

"To a music lover," said Elisabeth Fuitaert, spokesman for the Brussels City Hall, "we have caught up with places like Malines and Bruges. No schedule has been set so far but we will certainly have carillon concerts from Easter week and on."

"Amen," said Abbé Van Tongerloo.

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INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS **Herald Tribune** FINANCE
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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1975

Yamani Sees Oil Prices Up Less Than 10%

Saudi Pricing Pattern Would Affect Others

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP).—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, said today the latest oil price rise should work out at less than the 10 per cent generally expected.

Oil-exporting nations agreed at Vienna late last month to raise prices by 10 per cent. But Sheikh Yamani said that "it will be less than that."

He said technical factors such as adjustments for various qualities and freight differentials would help keep the rise below 10 per cent, but he did not say how much less.

He also told a United Press International editors conference here that neither Soviet nor Chinese oil exports would be enough to force Arab prices down.

"We see a likelihood of the Soviet Union importing oil in the 1980s," he said, adding that Soviet oil exports are now declining.

"No matter what China can produce, it will be a peanut compared to what OPEC can produce," he noted.

Considers Pricing Adjustments

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (AP-DJ).—Saudi Arabia is considering certain pricing adjustments that would keep some of its crude oil prices from rising the full 10 per cent decreed by the oil cartel.

Such a move by the leading OPEC producer probably would have a major impact on pricing patterns of the other 12 member states of the cartel. It also would provide impetus to a realignment of prices that appears to be developing in the wake of the recent OPEC increase in the price of its benchmark crude.

That benchmark crude, which is Arab light produced in Saudi Arabia, would not be directly affected by the adjustments being considered by the Persian Gulf kingdom, it was learned. Thus, about three-fourths of Saudi Arabia's current oil output still would carry the higher OPEC-established price of $11.51 a barrel.

But adjustments in the prices of some of the other oil produced in Saudi Arabia would mark its first countermove against some of the price discounting that is going on in some of the OPEC countries, specifically Libya and Iraq and possibly Nigeria and Indonesia as well.

Saudi Arabia has not disclosed its pricing plans, even to the oil companies operating there. But clues have been emerging recently.

A few weeks ago, a key Saudi said in an interview here that Saudi Arabia was becoming concerned about the jockeying of some of the OPEC countries for more competitive positions in the cartel through the trimming of their traditional pricing premiums. Such reductions, the Saudi said, could result eventually in a situation where Saudi Arabian crude would be "overpriced" in relation to crudes in some of the other OPEC countries.

The Vienna meeting of OPEC that increased the benchmark price could not agree on a uniform method of establishing pricing differentials between the OPEC nations and, in effect, left such changes up to the individual member states for the time being.

Abu Dhabi Cuts Output

BEIRUT, Oct. 7 (AP).—Abu Dhabi has cut the production ceiling for its two major producing groups from 1.5 million to 1.35 million barrels of crude oil per day, the Middle East Economic Survey reported today.

It quoted the petroleum minister of the United Arab Emirates, Mani Otaiba, as saying this is an interim measure while the government works out a long-term production policy.

The new limit is still above the actual production level in 1975. In the first seven months of the year Abu Dhabi's two major companies averaged 1.22 million barrels a day.

However, the amount was rising. In February it dipped to 608,000 barrels a day; in July production was 1.75 million barrels a day.

Libya Offers Oil

TRIPOLI, Libya, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The Libyan government is offering to sell crude oil or oil products directly to customers of Occidental Petroleum Corp. following a measure by the Oil Ministry last week which prevents the company from exporting its products.

The announcement, carried today by the news agency Arna in an advertisement, said the measure was being taken because Occidental Libya was not paying sums due to the Oil Ministry.

The ministry, therefore, is offering crude oil or oil products in accordance with the terms to be agreed with the Libyan oil authority, the advertisement said.

Occidental last week said 520 of its workers had been barred from leaving the country. It said the Libyan government had taken the measure in response to legal claims by Occidental's Libyan subsidiary alleging breaches of agreements by the Libyan government.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

BASF Sees Loss in Synthetics Unit

BASF, the West German chemicals firm, expects a loss this year in its synthetic materials sector, which accounts for around a fifth of total group turnover. Herbert Willersinn, board member and head of the plastics and fiber department, says that losses in the sector, which had a 1974 turnover of 3.8 billion deutsche marks, would come despite higher prices necessary to cover cost increases and despite any further price rises caused by more expensive oil. While not detailing the size of the expected loss, Mr. Willersinn notes that competitors in this sector also face losses this year.

Honeywell-Xerox Talks Continue

Honeywell is discussing with Xerox whether it might supply maintenance and other services to Xerox computer customers. C.W. Spangle, executive vice-president of Honeywell, says his firm is among the companies that are considering whether to take over some part of Xerox's unprofitable computer business. However, Honeywell has still not made public just how much of the business it is interested in. Xerox announced in July that it would phase out its computer operations over the next year or so. Mr. Spangle expects there to be several more meetings with Xerox before Honeywell determines what it might be willing to do. Honeywell has not yet ruled out acquisition of Xerox's product line, its manufacturing facilities, or its "customer base" of computers on rent. So far, the discussions have dealt with maintenance and other services for customers that own or rent Xerox computers. More than 90 per cent of the Xerox computers in use have been purchased rather than rented by customers. The benefit of taking on Xerox's service obligations, Mr. Spangle notes, would be in the hope of eventually persuading the Xerox customers to acquire Honeywell computers.

Grant Plans Restructuring

W.T. Grant, the U.S. retailing chain now operating under the voluntary Chapter XI proceedings of the Bankruptcy Act, plans to close 225 to 250 stores and discharge about 13,000 people by Dec. 31. The moves will be part of a general restructuring program that has been started by Grant since it filed its bankruptcy petition last Thursday, listing debts of more than $1 billion. In the wake of Grant's bankruptcy proceedings, Citicorp, parent company of the First National City Bank of New York, has announced it was making a $35-million writeoff in its loans to the company. Morgan Guaranty Trust has also written off $35 million of its loan to Grant. Grant operates 1,070 stores and employs about 62,000 workers. A creditors' meeting is expected to be held by Grant next week. The company currently has on hand about $50 million in cash to pay for ongoing shipments of merchandise and expects shortly to have an increased amount of cash as banks release deposits.

JAL Expects Smaller Loss

Japan Air Lines expects to report an operating deficit of about 2 billion yen (about $6.6 million), in the six months ended Sept. 30, compared with an operating deficit of 9.178 billion yen in the preceding half and a deficit of 17.455 billion yen a year earlier. The Japanese flag carrier, which is expected to announce its earnings next month, had revenues of about 175 billion yen during the six months ended Sept. 30, up from 162.438 billion yen in the preceding half year and up from 151.246 billion yen a year earlier.

Investors Disregard Tax Cut Proposal

Stocks Fall for First Time in 4 Sessions

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (IHT).—While talk of large tax cuts often is popular with the voting public, especially in a presidential election year, it did not provide much inspiration for investors today.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined for the first time in four sessions despite a modest recovery in the last hour of trading.

Wall Street appeared to focus more on some new complications in New York City's efforts to avoid bankruptcy than by the larger than expected tax cut proposals, unveiled by President Ford in a televised address last night.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.15 to 816.51 after being down almost nine points during the session.

Volume totaled 13.53 million shares compared with 15.47 million yesterday.

Analysts said that an early slide on profit-taking from strong recent gains accelerated as short-term interest rates rose.

Fed Drains Reserves

According to some money-market specialists, the Federal Reserve apparently is seeking a 5 7/8-to-6 1/8 per-cent range in the rates on federal funds. Previously, it was believed the Fed was seeking a 6-to-6 1/4 per-cent range.

Today, the Fed moved to drain reserves from the banking system when federal funds were trading at just under 5 7/8 per cent. Late last week, it had injected reserves with funds trading at just above 6 1/8 per cent.

Today's draining action caused some upward movement in Treasury-bill rates. The latest 13-week bill was quoted at 6.31 per cent, up from the average return of 6.239 per cent set at yesterday's regular auction. The companion 26-week issue rose to a bid of 6.63 per cent from the auction average of 6.571 per cent.

Chemetron sank 3 1/2 to 36 3/8. The company said it will soon report a quarterly earnings decline for the first time in nearly four years.

Other actively traded issues were Polaroid, off 1/4 to 37 1/4; Xerox, down 1 3/8 to 58 1/8; IBM, up 1/4 to 201 1/4; Eastman Kodak, down 5/8 at 96 1/2, and Texas Instruments, off 1/2 at 100 3/8.

Warner-Lambert tacked on 7/8 at 34 1/8. The company said higher estimates of its 1975 net were reasonable.

Gold mining shares were higher with gold bullion prices abroad gaining. ASA advanced 1 7/8 to 33 3/8, Homestake Mining rose 1/8 to 37 1/2 and Dome Mines was ahead 1/2 at 37 3/8.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.22 to 33.71.

STP Corp., down 1/8 to 7, was the most active issue.

Imperial Oil class A rose 3/4 to 24, Syntex was down 3/8 to 32 1/2 and National Patent Development was up 3/8 to 12 3/8.

On the over the counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.20 to 80.43.

Bond prices closed up to a quarter of a point lower in light trading.

Dealers said that today's auction for $2.5 billion of new 33-month Treasury notes was probably a major factor in the easier market.

After the market closed, the Treasury said it sold the notes at an average yield of 8.14 per cent. The notes will carry a coupon of 8 1/8 per cent. Accepted bids ranged from 8.06 to 8.19 per cent. The average price was 99.899.

In Chicago, farm commodity futures gained from one to six cents a bushel.

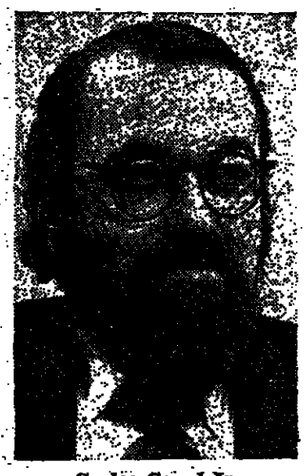
The demand was associated largely with reports that farmers are not ridding themselves of their newly harvested grain, preferring to hold the commodity on the farm in hopes of higher prices. Some trade letters noted that farm offerings had slowed down the last week.

Company Report

General Electric

Third Quarter	1975	1974
Revenue (millions)	3,286.6	3,347.7
Profits (millions)	156.1	145.3
Per Share	0.85	0.80
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)	9,631.7	9,676.4
Profits (millions)	360.1	416.5
Per Share	1.97	2.29

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS



Carlos Canal Jr.



Albrecht Nickolaus

Bankers Trust International Ltd. has elected Carlos Canal jr. as chairman. The London merchant banking subsidiary of Bankers Trust has also designated Jan Brumm, formerly managing director, as chief executive officer of BTI. John McDaniels has been elected managing director.

* * *

Albrecht Nickolaus has left Trinkaus & Burkhardt to become senior vice-president of Westdeutsche Landesbank in Dusseldorf. Michael Paull-Magnus has also joined Westdeutsche as assistant vice-president.

* * *

Charles d'Ursel has been elected senior vice-president of Morgan Guaranty International Corp. in Brussels. Robert Wilmers has been appointed to succeed Count d'Ursel as vice-president and general manager of Morgan Guaranty Trust's Belgian offices.

* * *

Jean-Paul Glandot, formerly president of an ITT unit in France, has been named managing director of Revlon's French and Belgian affiliates.

* * *

Donald A. Bell has been appointed director of manufacturing for Monsanto's textile operations in Europe based in Brussels. He succeeds Jack Charlton, who has moved to the company's U.K. subsidiary in Teeside as director of engineering.

U.S. Sues Banks, Insurance Firms on Joint Directors

By Eileen Shanahan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The Justice Department, in an action that was without precedent, filed lawsuits yesterday aimed at establishing the principle that a director of a major bank cannot also simultaneously be a director of a major insurance company without violating the anti-trust laws.

In two separate lawsuits filed in San Francisco, the Justice Department challenged directorship arrangements involving three of the nation's largest banks and four of the largest insurance companies.

One of the suits involves Prudential Insurance Co., the nation's largest insurer, and its directors who also serve on the boards of the Bank of America, the nation's largest bank, and Bankers Trust Co., seventh largest.

The other suit attacks interlocking directorates involving Crocker National Bank, the 14th largest commercial bank, and Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., Equitable Life Assurance Society and Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York, the nation's second, third and fourth largest insurance companies, respectively.

Various corporate affiliates of the banks are also named in the lawsuits as well as five individuals who are involved in the various interlocks.

At issue in the new lawsuits is whether banks and insurance companies are, in fact, competitors. The Justice Department argues that they are competitors in many ways.

The complaint in the case involving Prudential notes that both big banks and big insurance companies make loans to finance the construction and purchase of considerable amounts of real estate.

The complaints also note that "life insurance companies also extend loans to policy-holders which are secured by the cash value of the life-insurance policy. Such loans, known as 'policy loans,' compete directly with the varied loans offered by commercial banks to customers."

The Justice Department's action represented a victory for Rep. Wright Patman, D-Texas, who was deposed earlier this year from his position as chairman of the House Banking Committee. Rep. Patman in the early 1970s began urging action against the economic power of banks, which he said was exercised through their control of, or influence over, other types of companies.

A study done by his staff in 1967 of precisely the kinds of arrangements that were attacked in the Justice Department's suits found that 48 of the nation's largest commercial banks had a total of 342 interlocks with insurance companies through the use of common directors.

U.S. to Spur Production of Synthetic Fuel

Move Would Bypass Rockefeller Scheme

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—The White House had decided to go ahead with a $6-billion plan to create a synthetic fuels industry in the United States independent of Vice-President Rockefeller's scheme to organize a $100-billion Energy Independence Agency (EIA).

The move is not seen as downplaying the Rockefeller effort to free the country from dependence on foreign fuels but is looked on as a more pragmatic way to get a synthetic fuels industry off the ground in 1976.

The White House expects long and tough opposition in Congress to the proposed EIA.

"We would like to have our first synthetic fuels projects under way by late summer or fall of next year," one White House source said. "We can't wait for the EIA to do that for us."

The White House plans to ask Congress to speed up hearings on what it calls the synfuels commercial utilization program, which is a plan to produce from coal and shale the synthetic equivalent of 350,000 barrels of oil a da, by 1985.

President Ford originally called for a program three times that size, but the White House Energy Resources Council scaled the program down because of costs and environmental obstacles.

The White House would now like to have legislation by the end of November to allow the federal government to guarantee up to $6 billion in loans for private industry to construct the first synthetic fuels plants in the United States.

Construction of the first synthetic fuels plants, it is hoped, would begin next year at four sites scattered around the country.

Mr. Rockefeller's plans for the EIA would authorize the Treasury to buy $25 billion in stock in the new agency and sell $75 billion in government-backed bonds to the public.

Rep. Reuss Urges U.S. Rescue N.Y.

Seeks $7 Billion, 5-Year Program

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP).—A $37-billion "federal rescue" program for New York City and New York State over a five-year period was proposed today by House Banking Committee chairman Henry Reuss, D-Wis.

Citing the spread of the New York crisis "to the entire municipal bond market," he condemned the failure of the Ford administration to act.

He predicted that Congress would support an assistance measure along the lines he proposed and scheduled hearings starting Oct. 20.

But Rep. Reuss warned that no rescue plan, including his own, could avoid some losses for some investors, "except by imposing unacceptable, open-ended costs on the federal tax payer."

His plan envisages a classification of creditors, which would allow the smallest to be paid in cash; partial cash payments and a partially-guaranteed five-year stretch-out for larger creditors; and only a partial federal guarantee for the largest creditors.

Under this schedule, he said individual investors "who were sold a bad bill of goods" would get virtually all their money back right away, and larger investors would be spared a massive write-off, and gain "a much higher probability" of ultimate repayment.

The state, which Rep. Reuss said is now "in a financial bind" as a result of coming to the city's aid, and the city itself would have to commit themselves to a balanced budget.

With help from federal officials, the state and city would attempt to secure an agreement with bondholders for deferral of payment of interest and principal, with an "ironclad" commitment that the United States would be "repaid on a priority basis at the end of the five-year rescue period."

Mr. Reuss arrived at his $7 billion figure—which could be composed of guarantees, straight loans, or both—by taking a figure of $4 billion needed to assist the city's transition to a balanced budget, and adding $3 billion that would be needed to facilitate the phased-out creditor arrangement.

Federal Loan Urged

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (Reuters)—Standard & Poor's Corp. called today for a federal loan to New York State to meet the fiscal crises of various state agencies and New York City.

Speaking at the American Bankers Association convention here, S & P president Brenton Harries said that while the specter of federal intervention is unpalatable, "the social and economic consequences of default of the proportions we are facing clearly make it the lesser of two evils."

Mr. Harries said that "it is an absolute certainty" that the city will default without state help and that the state could not proceed further.

City's Plan to Slash Budget Seen Fueling Confrontation

By William Claiborne

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (WP).—A confrontation between New York City's municipal labor unions and the newly-created Emergency Financial Control Board appeared likely today as Mayor Abraham Beame presented to the board plans to slash $200 million this year from the city's $12.3-billion budget.

A three-year austerity proposal, designed to eliminate a cumulative $800-million city budget deficit and thereby regain the confidence of investors who have refused to buy city or state bonds, extends to a wage freeze which municipal labor union leaders voluntarily accepted in July.

It also includes an unspecified number of layoffs in the city's 275,000-employee work force, coupled with the attrition of up to 40,000 city workers through retirements and resignations.

The union's agreement to the wage freeze had been made with the tacit understanding that there would be no further layoffs, and that the wage freeze would last only one year.

However, following a briefing of city council leaders last night, deputy mayor Kenneth Axelson said that "if you look at the numbers, you'll see that there will have to be sizable layoffs. . . we've got to make up this money, and you'll never get there without layoffs."

The council leaders and members of the board of estimate, which includes the five borough presidents, received only a sketchy outline of Mr. Beame's three-year financial plan, which was required under the $2.2-billion Municipal Assistance Corp. fiscal rescue bill adopted on Sept. 9 by the state legislature.

It was purposefully vague, sources said, so that the control board could make its own changes and additions. The board is expected to adopt the final plan by Oct. 15.

However, as described by council members who attended the meeting, the $200 million in economies includes cutback in essential city services, such as police and fire protection and sanitation operations, and severe slashes in the budgets of cultural institutions, such as city museums and libraries. It would also streamline the bureaucracy by eliminating or combining some city departments, and would implement industry-like "management-by-objective" approaches, including greater emphasis on productivity.

The layoffs, which eventually will be determined by the control board, and the extension of the wage freeze are the issues most likely to arouse the union leadership.

Victor Gotbaum, head of the city's largest municipal employees' union, said today that suggestions of more layoffs and an extended wage freeze smacked of a double-cross.

"We had a clear understanding that everything would be done by attrition and that the wage freeze would last only one year," he said.

Vincent Bollan, financial secretary of Local 94 of the International Association of Firefighters, said his union would hold the city to the July agreement.

Approximately 900 firemen were laid off in the first round of budget cuts. Also dismissed were 2,000 sanitation men and 4,000 policemen.

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

New Issue

$50,000,000

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Banca del Gottardo — Banco di Roma — Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited — Bank Mees & Hope NV

Bankhaus Hermann Lampe KommanditgesellschaftBanque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.) — Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.

Banque d'Investissement et de Financement S.A.L. (INBI) — Banque Libano-Française S.A.L. — Banque Nationale de Paris

Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet — Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas — Banque de Suez et de l'Union des Mines

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Kuwait International Finance Co., S.A.K. — Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k. — Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.)

LTCB Asia Limited — Merck, Finck & Co. — Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. — Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited

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Okasan Securities Co., Ltd. — Pictet International Ltd. — Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V. — Post- och Kreditbanken, PKbanken

Privatbanken Aktiebolag — Sanwa Bank (Underwriters) Limited — Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. — J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited — Singer & Friedlander Ltd.

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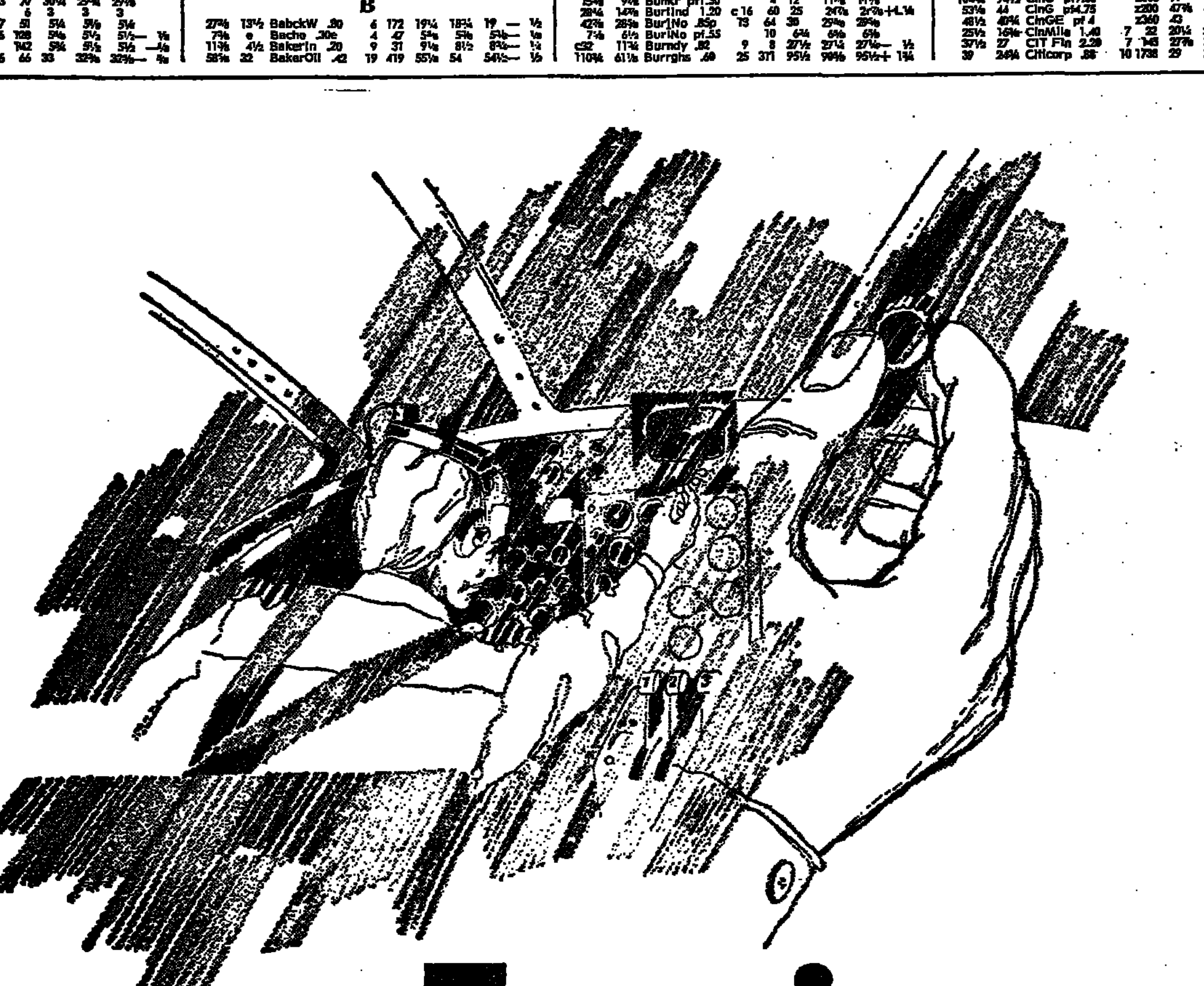
Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Kohlmeyer Inc. — Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. — Wheat, First Securities, Inc. — Wood Gundy Incorporated

October 7, 1975

New York Stock Exchange Trading

1975 High	1975 Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
38⅝	32⅝	AbbtLab .80	16	700	36⅞	36	36½	— ⅛
47¾	33¼	ACF In 2.40	8	28	40½	39¾	40½	+ ⅜
10⅞	7	AcmeClv .50	5	5	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4¼	1¾	AdmDg .04e	8	10	2¾	2¾	2¾	
11	7¾	AdmEx .77e		15	9⅞	9⅝	9¾	— ⅛
6½	2⅝	Adms Millis		6	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
9⅝	3¼	Addressog	12	52	7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
10	7¼	AdvInv .24e		34	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
29⅝	17¼	AetnaLf 1.08	11	164	22	20¾	21¾	
43⅞	31	AetnaLf pf 2		9	35	32¾	35	+ 2
7	4⅛	Aguirre Co	24	10	5	5	5	
12	6⅝	Ahmans .20	5	19	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	1⅝	Aileen Inc	10	30	3	2⅞	3	
79⅝	46¾	AirPrd .20b	16	272	64½	64	64	+ ⅛
13⅞	6⅞	AirbnFrt .50	9	20	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
22⅞	10½	Aircoinc 1	6	580	19¼	17⅞	19	+ 1
3⅝	1	AJ Industris	5	32	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
18	10½	Akzona 1.20	47	67	18¾	17⅜	18¾	+ ¾
14½	7⅞	Ala Gas 1.28	6	3	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
96½	78	AlaP pf9.44		z210	88½	88½	88½	
84½	69½	AlaP pf8.28		z100	75⅜	75¼	75¼	— 1¾
17⅞	9	Alaska Intrs	7	19	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
19⅞	10	Albanyln .60	8	10	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	AlbertoC .36	15	55	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
20¾	12¼	Albertsn .60	10	19	20⅝	20¼	20Y	+ ¼
25⅛	18⅞	AlcanAlu .80	9	223	20⅞	20⅝	20¾	— ¼
10¼	7⅛	AlcoStd .56	4	61	11⅞	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
29	15¼	AlconLb .24	22	578	22¾	22	22	— ¾
6⅛	2⅝	Alexdrs .16e	7	86	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
11⅜	6⅞	AllesCp .45e	6	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
26⅞	20⅜	AlligLud 1.80	4	21	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
36⅞	31⅝	AlligLud pf 3		1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	— ⅝
18¾	12⅞	AlligPw 1.52	9	371	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅛
11⅞	4⅛	AllenGrp .40	14	4	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
42	27	AlldCh 1.80	7	165	31¾	30½	31⅜	— ⅜
15⅛	8⅛	AlldMnt .60	6	8	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	10⅞	AlldProd 1	5	5	11⅞	11¾	11¾	
42½	15⅞	AlldStr 1.60	9	260	41	40⅞	40⅞	
4	2⅛	Alld Supmkt		13	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12¼	6⅛	AllisChal .26	5	75	10⅛	9⅞	10	+ ⅛
8	5⅛	AllrtAut .56	6	9	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	AlphaP .34p	10	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
50¼	27⅛	Alcoa 1.34	11	417	40¾	40	40¼	
46⅞	25½	AmalgSug 3	3	2	36⅞	36⅞	35⅞	
56¼	28⅞	Amax 1.75	9	82	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅛
105½	77	Amax pf5.25		7	122½	122	122	— ⅛
15	6	AMBAC .60	6	57	12⅝	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Amcord .28	6	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
18⅛	13¼	Amerce 1.20	5	1	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	X
33½	26½	Amrc pf2.60		2	29¼	28¾	29¼	+ 1
23⅝	15⅛	A Hess .30b	4	92	17⅝	17	17¼	+ ⅛
57¾	42	A Hes pf3.50		27	46½	45¼	45⅛	+ 1¼
22	7⅜	AAirFilt .48	11	24	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
10½	5⅛	Am Airlin		180	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
14¾	3¼	A Baker .40	25	16	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
43⅝	30½	A Brnds 2.68	7	44	35½	35⅞	36⅛	— ⅛
27⅞	10⅛	AmBdcst .80	8	94	19⅞	19¼	19½	— ⅜
12⅞	5	AmBldM .36	8	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
34½	28	A Can 2.20a	6	77	29¾	29⅝	29E	— ⅛
23¼	18¾	A Can pf1.75		3	20⅝	20½	20½	+ ⅛
3⅝	1	AmCen Mtg		18	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
19¼	13⅝	A Chain 1.20	6	27	17⅞	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅜
30⅞	20⅜	A Cyan 1.50	7	69	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
29½	16½	ADistTel .56	10	31	21	20½	20⅞	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	AmDualVt		5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
13	11	ADul pf.84a		10	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
21	14⅝	AmElPw 2	9	802	19⅞	19⅞	19¾	
12¼	3⅞	AFamily .24	5	41	8⅛	7⅞	8	— ⅛
6	2⅛	AmFin .10p	13	7	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
14¾	8	AmF pf.75p		z900	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
24¾	20⅞	AGlBd 1.96e		26	22⅝	22	22⅛	— ⅛
27¼	14⅝	AGenCv 1.32		9	15⅝	15⅝	15½	— ⅛
13⅝	9	A Gnins .60	5	18	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ¼
22½	10⅞	A Gin pf1.80		25	16½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
16½	8⅛	AmHoist .70	4	31	10	12½	12⅝	— ⅛
43¾	27⅞	A Home .92	24	496	34⅝	34⅛	34¼	+ ¼
38½	25⅜	AmHosp .30	23	77	30¼	29⅝	29⅞	
5	1⅞	Am Invest		6	3	3	3	
7¼	3½	A Medicl .12	7	51	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
7⅛	1⅞	A Medicorp	6	128	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
7¼	3⅝	Am Motors		142	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
38¼	29⅝	ANatG 2.54b	6	66	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	3⅞	Am Seating	8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
15⅝	5⅝	AmShip 6.8b		33	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	
16½	8⅜	AmStand 8.0	5	185	13⅜	13	13¼	
9⅞	6	AmSterll 3.0	10	36	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
29⅞	24⅝	AmStrs 1.60	7	11	29	28⅝	29	+ ⅜
52	44⅝	AmT&T 34.0	9	1219	45⅛	45⅝	46	— ¼
56½	49	AmT&T pf 4		105	51	50⅝	50⅞	— ¼
46¾	40½	ATT pfB3.74		1	42⅞	42⅞	42⅞	+ ⅛
46	39¾	ATT pfA3.64		z10	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	
10¼	8⅛	AWatWk .64	4	13	8⅞	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
14¼	11	AW 5pf1.25		z100	12½	12½	12½	+ ½
13U	11	AW prf 12.5		z10	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ½
16½	14	AW4.xpf 1.43		z100	15	15	15	
20⅝	8½	Ameron 1	5	7	18	18	18	+ ⅛
21¾	16⅞	Ametek 1	9	181	21¼	20½	21	— ⅜
22	9⅜	AMF In 12.4	11	72	16⅝	16½	16½	— ⅛
22	15	Amfac Inc 1	3	21	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ¼
40⅞	5½	AMP Inc .37	ep	188	29⅜	29	29⅛	—
14⅛	6⅜	Ampco .40a	3	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅜	Ampex Corp	13	37	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
4⅞	1¾	Amrep Corp	q	4	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
33¼	25½	Amstar 24.8	3	70	33⅛	32½	32⅞	— ¼
45¼	35	Amst pf2.y5		4	45	45	45	
70¼	35¼	Amsted 360.	5	27	58	57	58	+ 5⅜
8¼	5⅜	Amtel .32	4	57	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
20¾	13½	Anacond 6.8	6	713	18	17¼	17½	
22½	14	AnchrH 1.20	9	24	21⅝	21¼	21⅞	— ⅛
34⅞	20⅛	AndCly 1.20	6	9	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	
8⅛	4⅞	Angelica .12	7	103	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22½	12	AnsulCo 5.3t	3	46	13	12½	12½	— ⅛
15	9⅛	Apache 5.0	9	24	12½	12¼	12¼	
23	9½	ApcoOil 4.9t	10	241	22	20¾	22	+ 1⅜
4⅛	11-16	Apeco Corp		61	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	APL Cp .60	5	9	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
4	1¼	Appld Mag		4	3½	3⅜	3⅛	
56⅛	38	ARA Sv 10.6	12	21	44⅛	43⅜	44⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅞	ArcataN 3.6	5	4	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
24½	20	ArcaIN pf 2		1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅛
35¼	16½	ArchrD 25b.	17	513	35¼	35⅛	35¼	+ ⅜
4⅛	1⅝	Arctic Entr		13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
4⅛	2¼	Arlstar		218	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
16⅛	11⅞	ArizPSv 1.36	7	82	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
7¼	4¾	ArkBest .38r		1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
28⅞	20⅜	ArkLGs 1.70	7	28	27⅜	27⅛	27¼	+ ⅛
4	1⅞	Arlen RltyD		101	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
34	23	Armco 1.60a	5	40	28	27¾	28	
30¼	23⅝	Arm pf 210.		11	27	26⅞	27	+ ⅛
c53	43½	Armr pf475.		z20	44½	44½	44½	— ½
28	17¼	ArmstCk .80	23	237	19½	19¼	19½	— ⅛
49½	43½	ArmC pf37.5		z50	44	44	44	— ½
17½	10½	Armst Rub	11	6	12⅛	12	12⅛	
14	10½	AroCorp 1	6	2	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1½	5⅛	Arvin .22t	31	45	6⅞	6⅝	6¾	
47⅝	29	ASA Ltd .90		150	33½	32	33⅛	+ 1⅝
19¾	13¼	Asarco 6.0	6	181	14¼	14	14⅛	
24⅞	16½	AshlOil 1.50	4	49	19⅛	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
31¾	16¼	AsdDrG 1.46	11	12	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	+ ½
10¼	5¾	Athlone .40	3	21	7¾	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅜	2⅛	cAtlco 15.8e		6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
19½	12½	AtlCyEl 15.4	7	12	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
110	75½	AtlRich 2.50	15	344	99⅝	98¼	99⅛	— ⅜
51	43	AtlRc pf37.5		z50	44½	44½	44½	+ 1½
73¼	52	AtlRc pf2.80		354	yy	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅜
5⅞	1⅛	Atlas Corp	25	79	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
9⅛	3⅜	ATO Inc 20.	5	65	7¾	7½	7⅛	+ ⅛
65	27¼	AutData .40	26	94	52¼	50⅞	51½	— ¼
6!	1⅜	Autom Ind	5	13	4	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Avco Corp		30	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1⅞	⅜	Avco Cp wt		5	1	15-16	1	+ 1-16
23¼	9⅜	AvcoCp pf		10	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
38⅝	19	AveryPd .30	23	31	22¼	22⅛	22¼	
9⅞	5⅛	Avis Inc	9	28	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Avnetinc .4p	4	72	7Y	7½	7½	— ⅛
51¼	27⅞	AvonPd 1.48	20	705	39¾	37¾	39⅛	+ 1½
24½	12½	AztecOG .20	18	54	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ 1⅛
		B						
27⅞	13½	BabckW .80	6	172	19¼	18¾	19	— ½
7⅝	e	Bache .30e	4	47	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
11⅜	4½	Bakerln .20	9	31	9⅛	8½	8⅞	— ¼
58⅝	32	BakerOil .42	19	419	55⅛	54	54½	— ½
11⅞	6⅛	BaldDH .60	5	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	11⅞	Ball Cp .70	7	5	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
15⅞	9⅞	BallyMf .02e	6	178	10⅝	9⅞	10⅝	
22¼	11½	BalGE 1.96	6	27	20⅝	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
54	45⅝	Balt pfB4.50		z10	49½	49½	49½	+ ½
41¼	25	Bandag Inc	18	138	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Banqr Punt		44	4	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
34	24½	BkofNY 2.20	4	5	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
13⅜	9½	Bk of Va .88	5	33	11⅜	11¼	11¼	
42	29½	BankTr 3	4	218	30⅝	29½	29½	— ⅞
24¾	23¾	BnkT pf2.50		55	24⅝	24½	24½	
30T	19⅛	BarbOil 1.60		9	29⅛	28⅞	29⅛	
18⅝	10⅞	BardCR .20	12	c110	12⅞	11⅞	12⅛	
11⅞	c6⅞	Basiclnc .60	4	5	8½	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
31⅞	14½	BatesMf .80	3	84	27¾	27	27¼	+ ¼
39½	21⅞	BauschL .60	14	94	31¾	30	31	
51⅜	31½	BaxtLab .19	30	181	39⅝	38⅝	39⅛	+ 1⅛
18	14½	BaySfG 1.80	5	10	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅜
24⅝	14⅛	BeatFds .76	12	477	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ¾
116½	75	BeatFd pf 4		3	103¾	103¼	103¼	+ 9⅜
38⅝	17⅞	Beckmn .50	13	37	35⅞	34⅝	35⅝	— ½
37⅞	28	BectDick .40	18	27	33⅛	33¼	33½	+ ¼
14⅛	6⅞	BeechA .70	5	22	12⅞	12	12	— ¼
31	15	Beker .28	3	76	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
22	11¼	BelcoP .95e	3	6	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
17	12⅜	Belden 1.20	7	2	15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	5¼	BeldHe .30b	9	2	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
22¾	10⅛	Bell How .84	7	32	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
18	13⅛	BemisCo 1b	6	2	13⅛	13	13⅛	
44½	2x¾	Bendix 2	9	91	42	41⅝	42	
66⅞	36	Bendix pf 3		13	62½	61¾	62½	— ½
21¾	14⅛	BenfCp 1.25	5	76	16⅛	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
93½	69⅝	Benef pf5.50		3	71	70½	71	+ 2⅜
51¾	38	Benef pf4.30		3	43	43	43	+ ½
7⅞	1⅜	BenfStd Mtg		14	1⅞	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅞	BengtB .07e	6	95	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
5	2⅛	Berkey Pho		21	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
11⅛	2⅜	Best Prod	14	85	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ¼
40⅛	24¾	BethStl 2a	4	217	35¼	34⅝	35	— ¼
63	35⅜	BigThre .48	22	60	58	57¼	57¼	— ⅝
36⅝	20⅞	BlackDr .40	24	393	23⅞	23	23½	+ ¼
6⅛	3⅞	BlairJhn .32	138	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
15⅝	10¼	BlissLau 1b	5	33	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ¼
16½	10⅛	BlockHR .80	9	87	14⅝	13⅞	14⅝	
33⅝	12½	BlueBell .80	9	35	29¾	29¼	29⅝	— ⅜
4	1⅛	Bobbie Brks		35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
31⅞	15⅛	Boeing .80	8	288	29¼	27⅞	28⅛	+ ⅛
27¼	10½	BoiseCas .65	8	1169	22⅝	21⅞	21⅞	— ½
22	15⅛	BkMont 1.60	7	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ½
26⅞	20½	Borden 1.30	9	67	24	23½	23¾	— ¼
19⅝	13½	BorWar 1.35	9	47	17⅛	17	17⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Bormans	5	6	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
24¼	15½	BosEd 2.44	8	36	22½	22	22⅛	— ⅛
90	70	BosE pf8.88		z110	81½	81	81½	+ 1½
10⅞	9⅞	BosE pf1.17		34	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
8¼	5	Braniff .20e	5	102	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ¼
50⅝	36½	BriggsS 1.60	18	31	44⅞	44⅛	44⅞	— ⅛
69	46½	BristMy 1.60	16	244	65	63⅜	64⅛	I 1
46	33	BristM pf 2		50	42⅝	42	42½	— ¼
c12¼	4½	BritPet .39e	5	112	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
20⅞	12¾	Brkwy Gls 1	7	102	21⅞	20⅞	21⅜	+ ½
17	11⅞	BklyUG 1.72	6	26	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
11¼	9½	Brown Co	3	2	9½	9½	9½	
19⅝	13⅝	BwnGp. 1.20	9	41	15¼	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
8⅞	4⅞	BwnShrp .28	6	4	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
o'z	5	BrwnFer .30	14	19	6	5⅞	6	
15¼	9	Brunswk .40	7	533	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16	9¼	BrushW .40	6	2	12¼	12¼	12¼	
7	2⅛	BT Mtg .90e		11	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
51¼	28	BucyErie 1	16	102	40½	39¾	40	
10⅝	7⅛	BuddCo .60	12	24	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
4¼	2⅛	Budget Ind		8	3	3	3	
9⅛	4⅞	BulovaW .20	67	14	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	18⅛	BunkHll 1.86		10	19	18⅞	19	+ ¼
8	3¼	BunkrR .20p		14	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	+ 5⅛
15⅝	9⅞	Bunkr pf1.30		4	12	11⅞	11⅞	
28¾	14⅞	Burlind 1.20	c16	60	25	24⅞	2r⅞	+ L¼
42⅞	28⅝	BurlNo .85p	13	64	30	29⅝	29⅝	
7⅛	6½	BurlNo pf.55		10	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
c32	11¼	Burndy .82	9	8	27½	27¼	27⅛	— ½
110¾	61⅛	Burrghs .60	25	371	95½	90⅞	95½	+ 1⅜
		C						
5½	2⅛	CabCab For		34	2¼	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
23⅝	15⅝	Cabot Cp .92		12	19⅝	19	19	— ⅜
3⅝	1⅝	Cadence Ind		3	2	2	2	— ⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Caesars Wrl	5	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
4⅝	2⅛	Cal Finanl		19	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
16¼	10⅝	CalP Ut 1.32	7	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	+ ⅛
18¼	7½	Callahn .30r	11	23	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
3⅝	1½	Camm Brn		4	1⅝	1½	1½	
36⅝	19⅜	CamRL .60a	13	156	22⅝	21⅞	22⅛	+ ⅜
34	27⅞	CamSp 1.24	11	28	29⅝	29⅛	29½	+ ⅜
54½	32	CanSouRy 3	7	z20	42	42	42	— 1
17⅛	13	CdnPac .86e	6	69	13⅞	13¼	13⅝	+ ¼
12⅞	7⅜	CanalR 1.18	7	3	11⅞	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
43½	22	CapClt Com	13	21	39	38⅛	39⅛	— ⅛
28⅝	19	Cap Hold .34	11	36	19⅝	19¼	x9⅛sq	
3⅝	13-16	Capit Mtg		15	1	⅞	1	+ 1-16
47¾	w6¼	cCarbor 1.78	6	11	44	43¼	43½	— ½
3¼	2	Carling OKe		6	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14⅝	9⅞	Carlisle .88	6	16	11⅞	11¼	11½	+ ¼
66	53⅝	CaroC&Oh 5		z230	55	55	55	
7⅞	4⅝	CaroFrg .20		11	5	5	5	— ⅛
18⅞	1x	CaroPw 1.60	7	91	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
28½	24½	CarP pf2.67		11	25¼	25	25	
25⅝	15⅝	CarTec 1.60	4	13	21¾	21½	21½	h
13½	6⅞	CarrCp .52	23	99	9½	9	9⅛	— ¼
13¼	18	CarrGn .90e		2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
25	13¼	Cart Hwl .80	12	207	21⅞	21	21⅛	— ⅜
42½	24⅝	CartHw pf 2		6	38½	37⅝	37¾	— ⅜
10R	6⅛	CartWall .40	7	26	6Y	6½	6½	— ⅛
9⅛	6½	CascNGs .92	8	17	8⅝	8¼	8½	+ ⅛
17R	13¼	CastlCk .80b	5	159	14¼	14	1r¼	— ⅛
70⅝	48	CaterTr 1.80	12	489	66⅞	64⅞	65⅞	— ⅛
5r	28⅝	CBS 1.46	12	328	47½	46⅝	47½	+ ⅛
2⅜	⅞	CCI Corp		13	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
18¼	11⅜	Ceco Cp 1.15	4	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
41¼	25⅞	Celanse 2.80	19	247	42	41½	r1¼	+ ⅜
51¼	41	Celn pfA4.50		6	47¼	47¼	47¼	+ ¼
11½	5	Centex .12	wl	97	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
18⅞	12½	CenHud 1.72	7	14	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅜
17⅞	11¼	CenllLt 1.60	8	29	15⅝	15½	15⅝	
48	42⅞	CnlLt pf4.50		z20	44½	44⅛	44½	+ 1¼
29½	25¼	CnlLt pf2.87		z420	26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅛
13½	9⅞	CenllPS 1.20	8	48	13¼	13	13⅛	
20¼	14⅛	CenLaE 1.28	7	15	18	17⅞	18	+ X
15	10⅞	CenMPw 1.34	10	10	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	
18⅛	18⅛	CenSoW 1.16	9	86	15⅝	14⅝	15	— ½
16	10	CenSoya .60	10	101	13¼	12⅞	13⅛	+ ¼
22⅛	16½	cCenTel 1.20	8	63	18¼	18	18	
25	6½	Centrn Data	11	59	16T	16⅛	16½	— ¼
17½	11⅞	Cerro 1.20		102	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅛
10½	6⅞	Cert-teed .60		34	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	17⅜	CessnaAir 1	6	25	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
18¼	10½	Champint 1	7	174	14⅝	14	14⅝	+ ⅜
62	46	Chml pf5.50		z110	55	55	55	
19¼	12⅞	Chml pf1.20		211	16¼	15½	16⅛	+ ⅛
14	9	ChamSp .80	8	93	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
6½	4¼	CharCo .02h	3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
27½	18¾	Chartr NY 2	4	44	20⅞	20⅜	20⅞	— ⅜
9⅛	6⅛	ChaseFd .60		30	7	s 7	7	
38¾	25⅝	ChaseM 2.20	I 4	392	29	28	28½	— ½
8⅛	2½	ChasT 1.73e		42	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
7⅞	5⅛	Chelsea .40	22	18	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
45⅝	22⅛	Chemtn 1.10	4	642	40¼	35½	36⅜	— 3½
43⅝	28⅜	ChmNY 2.88	4	138	31⅛	30¼	30½	— ⅜
38	28	CheVa 1.80a	4	2	32	32	32	— ¼
67	37⅛	Chesbg 1.36	19	89	53⅝	52½	53⅛	+ ⅛
37⅞	25	Chessie 2.10	9	58	32½	32¼	32⅜	+ ⅛
c16⅞	10¼	ChlEasll .65	5	6	14⅝	14	14	
11¼	4	ChiMilw Cp		28	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
15	al	Chi Millw pf		2	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
31½	23¼	ChlPneuT 2	6	25	28⅞	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
4⅞	2⅛	ChkFull .19t		17	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅛	Chris Craft		51	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
13	8⅛	Chromal .70	5	25	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
14½	7⅜	Chrysler		c270	10¾	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
2⅝	13-16	Chrysler wt		45	13-16	¾	⅞	— 1-16
3⅛	1	Cl Mtg Gp		47	1⅜	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2½	Cl Rlt Inv		4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
18¼	14⅛	CinnGE 1.64	8	56	x7¼	16⅞	17	
104¾	94½	CinG pf9.30		z300	97	95½	95½	+ 1
53⅛	44	CinG pf4.75		z200	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
48½	40⅞	CinGE pf 4		z360	43	42	42	
25½	16⅛	CinMila 1.40	7	22	20¼	x9⅜	19⅞	— ¼
37½	27	CIT Fin 2.20	7	145	27⅞	27⅛	27⅞	
39	24⅝	Citicorp .88	10	1738	29	27¾	29	+ ⅞
50½	36¼	CitiesSv 2.40	8	51	43½	43⅛	43⅛	+ ¾
6	1⅜	CitzSR 1.17e		54	1U	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
4⅜	1⅜	Citizns Mtg		4	1⅛	1⅛	c1⅞	
9¼	4⅛	CityInvst .66	18	80	7⅜	7½	7½	— ⅛
1¼	7-16	City Inv wt		2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
19½	11⅛	CityIn pf B2		2w	16½	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
34⅝	22⅛	ClarkE 1.40	7	50	27⅜	26⅝	27⅛	— ⅜
14½	7⅜	ClarkOil .50		15	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅜
7	2⅞	CLCAm .24	5	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
103⅞	66⅛	ClvClf 2.60e	c10	4	95	94⅛	95	+ L⅛
28⅝	20⅝	ClvElll 2.48	7	25	27	25½	27	+ ½
115⅛	106½	ClevEl pf12		z2wp	110	109½	110	— 1
16	12⅛	vlClev Pitt		z10	13	13	13	— ½
13½	6⅛	CloroxCo .32	11	122	10	9¾	10	+ ¼
8	3⅛	CluetPea .20		44	6⅛	6	6⅛	
11⅛	7⅜	CluettP pf1	h	7	10	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
13⅜	c6⅝	CMlInv Cp		38	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
7⅜	2⅛	CNA Finl		14	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
13¼	6¼	CNA pfA1.10		5	11⅝	11¼	11¼	
12	9½	CNA I 1.08a		38	11¾	11	11	— ⅛
7⅞	5	CNAL pf2.0	1	5	4⅝	4½	4½	— ½
11⅝	c5¼	CoastSt Gas	3	56	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	
20⅞	11⅞	CstSG pfx.83		1	18½	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
17½	11½	CstSG pf1.19		1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
93½	53¼	CocaCol 2.30	22	181	77¼	75⅜	77	+ ⅝
9⅞	6¼	CocaBtlg .40	16	63	6½	6⅛	6⅝	
14	6½	ColdwBk .36	12	10	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1½	Coleco Ind		2	2⅛	2T	2⅛	
34⅝	22	ColgPal .68	16	189	29⅝	28⅝	29⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	4⅛	CollinAk .40	22	33	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	Collins Fd	24	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
41¼	24⅞	Co.Penn .40	12	214	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	ColonlSt 1.25	7	13	19¾	19½	19½	
35⅞	23¼	Coltind 2	2	30	28½	27⅞	27U	— X
c54⅞	41½	Colt pf4.25		7	45⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+ ⅜
28¼	22	ColGas 2.06	7	29	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅜
56¼	49⅞	ColGs pf5.42		24	52½	52⅛	52½	
9⅝	2⅛	Colum Pict	9	53	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
22¼	12⅝	ColuSOh 2	7	41	20⅞	20⅛	20¼	
5	1⅛	Colwel Mtg		7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
16U	5	Combd Com	6	170	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
57⅛	25⅝	CombE 1.90	12	255	46	44¼	45⅛	+ ⅞
51	25⅛	CmE pf1.70		1	41½	41½	41½	+ 1
29⅞	22⅛	ComwE 2.30	10	591	26⅝	25½	26⅛	— ¼
9⅝	7⅜	cComEdA wt		2	8Y	8⅞	c8⅛	
30⅛	25⅞	ComE pfw.8u		47	28	27⅜	27⅛	— ⅛
23⅝	19	ComwE pf 2		4	21½	21⅜	21⅜	— ⅛
22¼	17¼	ComE pf1.90		7	20	19⅞	20	
19⅞	16½	ComE pf1.42		3	18	17⅞	17U	
12⅞	5¼	ComwO .22t		98	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
27⅞	9⅛	Compugrp	i	e3	23½	22⅞	23	— ¼
6⅞	1Y	Compuf Scl	15	34	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
c46⅛	28⅞	Comsat 1	8	76	37⅞	36⅝	37⅛	— ⅜
9¼	3¾	ConAgra	7	8	8¼	8½	c8½	
28⅜	15¾	ConeM 1.20a	6	2	28¼	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	4½	Congolm .40		35	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
16⅞	10¾	ConnM 1.60	9	21	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
22⅞	10⅞	Conrac .70	9	79	21½	w0⅛	20⅞	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	ConEd 1.10e	4	160	12⅝	12X	12⅛	+ ⅛
80½	rx½	ConEd pf.6		2	50	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
46⅛	36½	cConEd pf 5		4	41½	41⅜	41½	+ ⅛
18¼	12⅞	ConFds 1.35	61	134	16⅝	16⅜	16½	
56½	43½	ConF pf4.50		1	50¼	50¼	50¼	
17¼	o¼	ConFrgt .70	12	648	16½	16⅛	16¼	— ¼
27	21⅞	ConNGs 2.18	6	35	24	23⅞	23¾	— ⅛
19¾	9⅞	ConsuPow 2	9	185	17⅝	17E	17½	
69⅞	55	CnPw pf7.76		z50	63	62½	62½	— 2
72	52	CnPw pf7.72		z11p	64½	64	64	
68	51¼	CnPw pf7.45		z100	61	61	61	+ L½
76	149	ConPow pf6		3	69	68⅞	68⅞	—
59½	51¼	CnPw pf5.50		32	55⅛	55⅝	55⅝	+ ⅜
42¼	31½	CnPw pf4.50		z340	40	39	40	+ 1
6⅞	3½	ContAir Lin	2e	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
28⅞	22⅛	ConCan 1.80	8	88	25⅛	24⅝	24⅞	— ½
9½	6¼	ContCop .50	3	6	6½	6⅛	6⅛	
13	11¼	CtCop pf.5		z21100	12½	12R	12½	+ 1
43	32⅛	ContCp 2.60	11	349	41	40½	40⅞	— ⅛
47	36⅝	CtlC pfA2.50		1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	+ ⅜
46M	26⅞	ContlCp 2.32	5	2381	31⅛	30⅝	30⅞	— ¼
10¼	6⅛	ContlP 1.28e		11	8¼	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
3⅝	1⅛	Contll Rlty		19	1Y	x⅛	1⅝	
711	40⅛	ContOil 2	10	813	y6⅞	68	68	— 1¼
x4⅞	'0	ContTele 1	8	87	11	10⅞	11	
23½	10⅛	Control Dat		666	18⅝	17E	18⅝	+ ⅞
45	36½	CnDt pf4.50		z10	41	41	41	
29	19⅝	Conwood 2	7	4	26¼	26	26	+ ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	CookUn .20t		38	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ W
58½	23⅞	CopInd 1.4r	19	51	50¼	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4½	Cooper Lab		10	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
8¼	5¼	CoopTR .60c		5	7U	7⅞	c7⅞	— ⅛
11⅝	7½	Copelnd .60	10	9	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
38⅞	17½	CoppRg .50a		20	24⅛	23⅞	24⅛	+ ⅜
42⅛	19¼	CopwCP 1.60	5	49	40½	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
35⅝	28⅞	CornG 1.12a	32	44	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
9	4⅛	CowlesC .40	6	10	7R	7⅛	7⅛	—
26⅞	10¼	CoxBdct .40	10	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	+ ¼
50⅛	35⅞	CPC Intl 2.14	10	249	40⅞	40	40½	— ¼
32½	26½	CraneCo 2	3	x9	42⅞	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
6	3⅞	CreditF mw4	12	31	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	—
26⅜	14⅞	CrockN 1.66	7	21	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
38	33	CrocN pf3wl		121	33⅞	33⅛	33⅞	— ⅛
11⅞	7	CrompK .80	6	10	9	8⅞	8⅞	—
22¼	12½	CrouHin .80	8	1c6	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—
56⅞	46⅞	CroHl pf3.35		6	51⅝	51	51	— ⅜
23¼	14⅝	Crown Cork	8	21	18⅞	18¼	18¼	
40⅞	24⅝	CrwZel 1.80	8	99	34⅛	33⅛	33½	—
12	9½	CTS Cp .50	9	1	15	15	15	—
10⅞	5⅛	Culligan .40	8	45	7⅝	7⅛	7Y1	⅛
25⅞	15⅜	CumEng 1a	1	8	19⅝	19	19	— ½
6½	3⅜	CunnDrg .20	10	2	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
12	9⅜	Curinc 1.08e	bq	19	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
15⅛	5¼	CurtisWr .40	8	144	12⅛	11½	12⅛	
w1⅞	15⅞	CurtisWrA 2		5	23	23	23	+ ⅜
33R	18	CutlerH 1.60	6	39	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
24⅞	18⅝	CyclopsCp 1	7	17	16⅝	16⅛	16⅜	+ ⅛
31⅝	22	Cyprus 1.40	6	4	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
		D						
17½	9⅜	Damon .02	10	464	11⅝	10⅞	11⅛	— ⅛
7⅝	4¼	DanRiv .10e		7	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
34⅝	15½	DanaCp 1.36	8	56	32⅞	32	32½	+ ⅛
28⅞	12½	Dartind .60b	9	41	26	25⅝	26	
32	28	Dartind pf 2		10	30¼	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
38⅝	8⅜	Data Genl	24	791	35⅞	33⅛	35⅝	+ 2
14⅝	9⅛	cDaycoCp .50	4	5	10	10	10	+ ⅛
22¼	8½	DaytHud .72	11	173	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
17⅛	11	DaytPL 1.46	7	46	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
1N	102	DPL pf 12.50		z20	106¼	106¼	106¼	
13⅞	5⅞	cDeanW .50a	3	14	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	—
48⅝	34½	Deere 1.80	8	451	47¾	46⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
13⅝	9	DelmaP x.20	6	108	11	10⅞	10⅞	—
27¾	20⅜	DelMon 1.40	6	s18	25⅞	24⅝	25	— ⅝
41⅝	25⅞	DeltaAir .60	12	280	30⅛	29	30	— 1
5⅛	1⅞	Deltec Intl		2	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	—
8	3⅝	Deltona Crp		17	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	—
19⅞	12⅞	DennMfg 1	6	9	17	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅛
15½	11	DennMf pf1		4	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
19⅝r	6⅜	Dennys .32a	13	119	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
39⅛	28	Dentsply .80	17	43	28⅞	28½	28⅞	+ ⅛
16⅞	5⅝	Deseret .35	16	10	11	10⅞	10⅞	—
10	5⅝	DeSoto In .40		14	8⅛	7⅞	8	
13⅜	8⅛	DetEdis 1.45	8	76	12½	x2⅛	12⅛	
71	53	Det E pf7.68		z10	63	63	63	+ ⅛
66	50	Det E pf7.36		z440	60	60	60	
25	22⅛	Det E pfw.75		6	24	24	24	
18⅛	7⅛	Dexter .36	7	3	11⅛	11⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
11⅛	6⅝	Dial Finl .60	6	4	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
e4⅛	24⅝	cDiamInt 2	8	35	32⅝	32⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
53⅞	21¼	DiamSh x.60	8	231	49⅞	49	49⅛	—
60½	27	Dia Sh pfC 2		1s	55¼	56⅜	56⅛	+
25⅞	14	Dia pf Dl.20		91	23⅞	23½	23⅛	
10¼	6½	DickAB .40	8	28	7	6⅞	6⅞	
11⅜	7	Dictaph .60	8	25	7⅛	7½	7½	—
19¾l	9⅜	Diebold .40b	8	11	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	DiGiorg .08p		81	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
125	45⅜	Digital Eqpt	33	538	105½	121½	125⅞	+ 1⅝
6⅛	4⅛	Dillingm .40	5	42	7⅛	7	g	— ⅛
33⅝	25½	DillonCo .96	16	10	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	—
55⅝	21¼	Disney .12b	24	401	45½	41⅝	46½	+ ⅛
8⅞	5⅛	Disston .12	5	11	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
3⅝	1⅛	Diversfd In		5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	DivMtg .88e		31	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	
15⅞	7	DrPepper .30	20	108	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
56½	34¼	DomeM .80a	11	21	38	37	37⅛	+ ½
4⅞	1⅛	DonLuf Jen		11	2	2	2	— ⅛
2	1⅛	DonLuJe wd		7	1⅞	x⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	17¼	Donnelly .60	13	25	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
16¼	6¼	DorOliv .10e	6	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3⅛	Dorsey .10	7	3	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞	— ⅛

(Continued on next page.)



When choosing your international banking partner you have to ask yourself some very serious questions. One, invariably, is: "Does the bank have the depth of experience I am going to need?"

WestLB has some impressive credentials to give you a complete answer.

With a tradition in German banking dating back to 1832, it has certainly had enough time to acquire know-how. However, age alone is no guarantee. Of much greater importance is the competitive framework in which the business has always been conducted. Here WestLB has few peers. Located in the heart of the industrial Ruhr in Germany's State of North Rhine Westphalia, which accounts for close on one third of the country's total industrial production, WestLB is one of Europe's largest banks, ranking among the top twenty in the world with a balance sheet total in excess of DM 50,000 million.

Its daily activities cover all universal services both in the fields of commercial and investment banking, and this broadly based financial expertise is readily available – in all areas of direct interest to you.

For instance, in long-term finance WestLB specializes in providing loans for major projects in the public and private sector. As banker to the State of North Rhine Westphalia it has developed great flexibility in raising large funds. And it is authorized to issue its own securities such as mortgage bonds, municipal bonds and other debentures.

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In the sophisticated field of new issues, which is greatly influenced by interbank relationships and mutual trust, WestLB enjoys a leading position in Europe. It often acts as lead manager or co-manager in first-class issues and is regularly to be found in the international and domestic underwriting syndicates. Its vast placement capacity is second to none and its international experience guarantees a highly professional approach to initiate and organize an international or domestic issue. The Bank is also a leader in the secondary market.

Stock exchange listings on the major German exchanges, import and export financing, syndicated loans, international finance leasing, stockbroking and advice on mergers and acquisitions; in each of these specialized areas, WestLB is one of the leading names in Germany – with the solid foundation of experience to get the job done right.

But experience alone is not enough. There are other important questions you must ask yourself before making a final choice about your international banker. "Is the bank absolutely secure?" "Is it efficient?" "Is it truly international?"

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WestLB

Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale

a growing force in international banking

Düsseldorf P.O. Box 1128

هكذا من الاصل

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and unit	Tues.	Year ago
FOODS		
Cocoa Accra, lb.	Unq.	1.13
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	.93½	.63½
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-60 38½, yd.	.34	.36
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton.	200.00	190.00
Iron 2 Fdry Phila., ton.	213.82	177.62
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt	68-69	114-115
Lead, spot, lb.	2.00	2.45
Copper elec., lb.	6.3⅝-6.5	7.9⅝-8.1
Tin (Straits), lb.	3.19⅝	3.89⅝
Zinc, E. St. L. basis lb.	3.8½-3.9	3.8-4.0
Silver N.Y. oz.	4.46 4/10	4.745
Gold N.Y. oz.	142.65	Unq.
COMMODITY Indices		
Moody's index (base 100 Dec. 31, 1931)	807.60	857.40

* Nominal.

NEW YORK FUTURES

SUGAR No. 11 (50 tons)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev.
Mar	14.55	14.55	14.03	14.13	14.48
May	14.35	14.37	13.93	13.96	14.30
Jul	14.26	14.32	13.92	N13.91	14.26
Sep	14.15	14.25	13.82	13.84	14.20
Oct	14.11	14.17	13.78	13.81	14.15
Mar	13.95	13.95	13.60	13.65	14.00

Sales: 2,250.

WOOL
No trades.

COCOA (30,000 lbs)

Dec	55.60	56.15	55.60	55.75	55.15
Mar	52.40	52.65	52.30	52.35	51.95
May	51.25	51.50	51.20	51.20	50.70
Jul	50.55	50.80	50.55	50.65	50.00
Sep	49.95	50.10	49.95	49.95	49.45
Dec	49.35	49.80	49.35	49.35	48.90

Sales: 632.

COPPER (25,000 lbs)

Oct	55.50	55.80	55.40	55.40	55.30
Nov	56.00	56.00	55.90	55.90	55.80
Dec	56.50	56.80	56.40	56.40	56.30
Jan	57.00	57.40	57.00	57.00	56.80
Mar	58.30	58.60	58.10	58.20	58.10
May	59.50	59.90	59.40	59.40	59.30
Jul	60.80	61.10	60.60	60.60	60.50
Sep	62.00	62.20	61.80	61.80	61.70

Sales: Estimated 1,259.

POTATOES (50,000 lbs)

Nov	8.05	8.24	8.03	8.24	7.96
Mar	11.60	12.00	11.52	12.00	11.60
Apr	14.15	14.60	14.14	14.60	14.10
May	17.90	18.32	17.90	18.32	17.84

Sales: 3,802.

SILVER (5,000 troy oz.)

Oct	444.60	444.60	441.50	441.50	440.30
Dec	448.50	453.00	446.50	447.50	446.50
Jan	453.00	457.00	450.50	451.40	450.40
Mar	461.50	465.00	459.00	459.70	458.80
May	469.80	473.00	466.50	467.80	467.00
Jul	476.50	481.50	475.70	475.70	474.90
Sep	485.10	487.50	483.70	483.70	482.90
Dec	497.50	500.50	495.20	495.60	494.90
Jan	501.50	502.50	499.50	499.60	498.90

Sales: Estimated 10,800.

ORANGE JUICE (15,000 lbs)

Nov	60.30	60.35	60.00	60.35	B59.20
Jan	61.50	62.20	61.50	61.75	60.80
Mar	62.50	63.30	62.50	B62.85	61.80
May	63.30	63.60	63.30	B64.25	B63.00
Jul	64.50	64.60	64.50	B65.15	B64.10
Sep	64.40	64.40	64.40	B65.75	B64.70

Sales: 700.

COTTON No. 2 (50,000 lbs)

Oct	54.30	54.32	53.65	B53.15	B53.50
Dec	55.75	55.95	54.66	54.66	55.75
Mar	56.85	56.95	55.80	55.80	56.80
May	57.40	57.40	56.20	56.20	57.50
Jul	57.65	56.65	56.10	57.10	B57.80
Oct	56.78	—	—	B56.28	B57.10
Dec	56.50	56.75	56.70	B56.15	57.00
Mar	—	—	—	B56.21	B57.02

Sales: 3,500.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

Oct	143.00	143.00	142.20	142.60S	141.50
Dec	143.80	144.70	143.30	143.70S	142.60
Feb	146.50	147.00	145.60	146.00S	144.90
Apr	148.40	149.10	147.90	148.30S	147.00
Jun	150.50	150.70	150.50	150.50S	149.20
Oct	154.50	154.50	154.50	155.00S	153.60
Dec	156.60	158.00	156.60	157.30S	155.70

Sales: Estimated 1,418.

CHICAGO FUTURES

WHEAT (5,000 bu)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev
Dec	4.22	4.25	4.20	4.22	4.18½
Mar	4.35	4.39	4.33½	4.36	4.32½
May	4.35¾	4.39½	4.35¾	4.37½	4.34
Jul	4.25	4.29	4.24	4.28	4.24
Sep	—	—	—	4.33	4.29

CORN (5,000 bu)

Dec	2.98½	3.01½	2.98½	2.99¼	2.97¾
Mar	3.06	3.08½	3.05¼	3.06¾	3.05
May	3.08½	3.11½	3.08½	3.09¾	3.08
Jul	3.08½	3.11¾	3.08½	3.10½	3.07
Sep	2.97	2.98½	2.95¾	2.96	2.95½
Dec	2.86	2.86	2.84	2.84	—

SOYBEANS (5,000 bu)

Nov	5.46	5.52½	5.46	5.48	5.42
Jan	5.57	5.62	5.56	5.57	5.51½
Mar	5.65	5.71½	5.65	5.65	5.62½
May	5.72	5.77	5.70	.71	5.68
Jul	5.74	5.81	5.73½	5.73½	5.70½
Aug	5.74½	5.79	5.73	5.73	5.70½
Sep	5.70	5.70	5.68	5.68	5.63
Nov	5.64	5.67½	5.64	5.64	5.58

SOYBEAN OIL (60,000 lbs)

Oct	22.40	22.85	22.40	22.80	22.35
Dec	22.10	22.55	22.10	22.30	22.00
Jan	22.10	22.50	22.10	22.11	21.90
Mar	22.00	2.45	22.00	22.00	21.85
May	22.05	22.38	21.90	22.00	21.75
Jul	21.90	22.15	21.80	21.9t	21.70
Aug	21.70	22.00	21.70	21.90	21.60
Sep	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.75	21.40

SOYBEAN MEAL (100 tons)

Oct	134.80	135.50	134.50	135.00	134.40
Dec	136.50	138.00	136.50	136.50	135.70
Jan	138.50	139.90	138.50	138.50	137.70
Mar	142.50	143.50	142.20	142.50	141.50
May	145.00	145.50	143.50	143.58	143.50
Jul	149.00	149.00	147.50	147.50	147.50
Aug	150.00	150.00	149.50	149.50	149.00
Sep	—	—	—	147.00	147.00

SILVER (5,000 troy oz)

Oct	443.00	446.50	441.50	442.50	443.50
Nov	—	—	—	444.00	442.50
Dec	449.00	453.50	446.70	447.50	447.50
Feb	457.50	461.50	454.50	456.00	455.50
Apr	465.00	469.00	463.00	463.50	463.50
Jun	473.00	476.50	471.00	471.50	471.40
Aug	481.00	484.50	479.00	479.80	480.50
Oct	489.00	494.00	487.00	487.00	488.50
Dec	500.00	501.00	495.8	495.00	496.50

LIVE BEEF CATTLE (40,000 lbs)

Oct	48.85	49.00	48.55	48.55	48.82
Dec	47.15	47.15	46.05	46.05	46.75
Feb	43.70	43.80	42.50	42.50	43.40
Apr	42.57	42.70	41.70	41.90	42.25
Jun	42.30	42.45	41.75	41.90	41.90
Aug	41.25	41.55	41.15	41.25	41.08

Sales: Oct 1508; Dec 5962; Feb 3571; April 648; June 290; Aug 78.
Open interest: Oct 6480; Dec 14599; Feb 12245; April 3077; June 2768; Aug 815.

LIVE HOGS (30,000 lbs)

Oct	64.25	64.35	62.95	62.95	63.85
Dec	64.40	64.55	62.92	62.92	63.90
Feb	60.90	61.20	59.15	59.15	60.70
Apr	56.30	56.50	54.67	54.75	55.90
Jun	54.00	54.00	52.65	a52.80	53.60
Jul	52.p0	52.30	51.00	b51.40	51.75
Aug	48.85	49.20	48.60	a48.60	b49.00
Oct	46.00	46.00	45.75	a45.75	45.90

Sales: Oct 858; Dec 4072; Feb 3192; April 704; June 324; July 155; Aug 25; Oct 16.
Open interest: Oct 2120; Dec 9362; Feb 7480; April 2788; June 2028; July 1338; Aug 271; Oct 73.

SHELL EGGS (22,500 doz)

Oct	50.65	51.30	50.65	a51.65	50.25
Nov	54.45	54.70	54.05	a54.40	b54.00
Dec	58.25	58.75	58.20	58.35	58.15
Jan	55.75	5.80	55.0	55.7	55.50
Feb	—	—	—	a52.75	52.25
Mar	—	—	—	a53.10	n53.20

Sales: Oct 8; Nov 72; Dec 172; Jan 19; Feb 0; March 0.
Open interest: Oct 714; Nov 928; Dec 1594; Jan 408; Feb 88; March r8.

PORK BELLIES (36,000 lbs)

Feb	102.50	103.60	100.95	100.95	102.45
Mar	98.70	99.55	97.15	a97.15	a98.65
May	90.00	91.80	89.45	90.45	a90.62
Jul	83.55	86.45	83.50	86.30	84.95
Aug	77.50	80.25	77.50	b80.25	a78.75

Sales: Feb 4522; March 1935; May 1700; July 1400; Aug 600.
Open interest: Feb 5199; March 2735; May 2300; July 2159; Aug 917.
b—Bid; a—Asked; n—Nominal.

GOLD (100 troy ounce)

Dec	143.80	145.00	143.30	143.30	142.90
Mar	147.40	148.00	146.60	146.70	146.00
Jun	150.50	151.00	150.00	150.00	148.60
Sep	154.00	154.40	153.50	153.50	152.60
Dec	158.80	158.80	157.70	157.80	156.60

Sales: Dec 1,406; March 145; June 58; Sep 2; Dec 2.

Market Summary

Oct. 7, 1975

Most Actives—New York

	Sales	Close	N.C.
MidSouUt	h212,500	13½	+ ⅛
Citicorp	173,100	29	SC+ ⅞
Westgh El	173,400	13⅛	— ⅛
Gen Motors	171,100	c53¼	IC⅝
Nat Semicn	149,400	46R	— ⅜
Polaroid	138,800	37⅛	— ¼
Xerox Cp	138np00	58⅛	— 1⅜
Am Tel&Tel	121,900	46	— ¼
Boise Cascd	116,900	21⅞	— ½
Kresge SS	113,500	32⅝	D ¼
McDonald	111,500	51⅝	+ 1⅛
IBM	107,500	201¼	+ ¼
East Kodak	86n900	96½	— ⅜
IntMin Chm	le,500	39	— ⅜
Cont Oil	81,300	68	— 1¼

	Today	Prev.
Volume (in million)	13.53	15.47
Advances	q 155	c97e
Declines	q u7u	409
Unchanged	h 457	r30
Total issues	xu89	x81w
New 1975 highs	cc13	cc25
New 1975 lows	h hq c11	ccco

Most Actives—American

	Sales	Close	N.C.
STP Corp	156,300	7	— ⅛
ImperOil A h	48,2p0c	2r	+ ⅜
Syntex Corp	45,9p0	I 32½	CI ⅜
Nat Patent h	38,000c	x2⅝	+ ⅜
Miller Wohl h	w1,400	27⅝	+3E
HoustOil M	21,100	28	+ W
Frigitronc	17,7p0	14½	+C⅞
Champ Ho	c15nop0	s3	
New Proc	15,1p0	l⅝	+ ⅜
Brwer Ltd	13,lp0c	22⅛	+1Y

Approx total stock sales 1,350,000
Stock sales year ago 1,154,180

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
83.72	83.40	83.71	+0.22

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	cHigh	Low	Close	Chg
30 Ind	818.17	821.79	806.12	816.51	—3.15
20 Trn	160.28	161.55	158.72	160.11	+0.24
15 Util.	78.96	79.34	70.28	79.70	—0.10
65 St.	248.56	249.88	245.42	248.07	—0.55

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	97.93	95.94	97.32	—0.14
20 Railroads	36.40	35.84	36.11	+0.14
55 Utilities	41.71	40.95	41.41	N.C.
500 Stocks	87.32	85.56	86.77	—0.11

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	45.92	45.54	45.92	—0.06
Industrials	51.28	50.83	51.28	—0.07
Transportation	30.85	29.90	30.03	—0.09
Utilities	31.00	30.86	31.08	—0.07
Finance	43.27	42.79	43.27	+0.10

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
Oct. 7	180,804	344,231	6,701
Oct. 6	161,427	265,962	7,670
Oct. 3	188,192	268,496	10,220
Oct. 2	173,135	276,913	9,194
Oct. 1	129,085	287,532	6,107
Sept. 30	140,473	307,426	2,192

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

London Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)	Previous close
SUGAR				
Dec	174.50	168	169.75-170	172.50-173
Mar	172.25	167.75	168.50-169	171.20-171.30
May	171	166	167.50-167.75	169.75-170
Aug	170	166.75	166.50-167	168.50-169
Oct	168	168	165.75-166	168.25-168.50
Dec	167	165	165 -167	166.50-168.50
Mar	No Trade		164.55-165	166.50-167
Lots: 2,371.				
COCOA				
Dec	619.50	613	618.50-619	606.50-607
Mar	604	596.50	600 -601	592 -593
May	592	584	587.50-588	580 -581
Jul	585	581	582 -584	576 -579
Sep	587	587	580 -582	572.50-573
Dec	586	586	579 -580	570 -572
Mar	No Trade		576 -589.50	566 -580
Lots: 1,518.				
COFFEE				
Nov	748	739.50	739 -739.50	741.50-742
Jan	747	735	737.50-738	739 -739.50
Mar	749	738	739 -740	742.50-743.50
May	753	740	741 -742	745.50-747.50
Jul	No Trade		742 -744	750 -751
Sep	758	748	748 -749	753 -755
Nov	No Trade		751 -753	756 -758
Lots: 1,118.				

London Metal Markets

	Today Bid-asked	Previous Bid-asked
Copper wire bars: spot	586.50- 587	589 - 589.50
3 months	609.50- 610	612.50- 613
Cathodes: spot	573 - 574	576 - 576.50
3 months	596 - 596.50	599 - 599.50
Tin: spot	3,090 -3,092	3,090 -3,095
3 months	3,148 -3,152	3,138 -3,140
Lead: spot	172.50- 173.50	168.50- 168
3 months	180.75- 181	177.25- 177.75
Zinc: spot	345 - 345.50	337 - 337.50
3 months	357.50- 358	350.50- 351
Silver: spot	218.20- 218.40	216.80- 217
3 months	225.10- 225.20	223.30- 224.30

Paris Commodities

	High	Low	Close (bid-asked)		Ch.
COCOA					
Dec	577	572	572	577	+5
Mar	562	559	551	561	+5
May	553	551	548	551	+5
Jul	—	—	542	550	+5
Sep	—	—	533	542	+5
Dec	—	—	533	542	+5

Tuesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS

Akzona	Celenese	Pillsbury
Archer Danl	Daytn Hud	StJoe Min
Bliss Laug	Koppers wi	Scott Forest
Brckwy Gls	McLean Trk	Wal-Mart

NEW LOWS

Bemis Col	LTVCp pfA	Std Prodn
Chrysler wt	Midld Mtg	Sun Chem
CNALa pfA	NtM 1xmoSpf	TexOil Gas
Instit Inv	Rorer Amch	

Loan Demand Off For Sixth Month In a Row in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 7 (AP-DJ).—Private loan demand at Britain's clearing banks, which account for about half the nation's sterling deposits, declined in September for the sixth consecutive month in line with general weakness of the economy.

Clearing bank loans to the private sector fell £248 million in the four weeks ended Sept. 17 to £13.62 billion. In the previous four-week period, loan demand dropped £191 million.

The latest loan figures indicated that the Bank of England's recent one-point increase in its minimum lending rate to 12 per cent was made primarily to bolster sterling in the foreign exchange market. Bank of England officials were understood to have suggested that the rate increase was made partly to slow down the growth of the money supply, presumably by discouraging loan demand. But with the demand already sluggish it appears this was not the primary motive.

Bonn Aids Oil Search

BONN, Oct. 7 (Reuters).—The West German government will give state-sponsored Deminex oil exploration concern 1 billion deutsche marks over the next five years for projects in Iran and the North Sea, the Economics Ministry said today.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
48R	25⅝	Dover 1.40	8	43	41½	41¼	41¼+	¼
94	1e3¼	DowCh 1.60	14	599	88⅝	87¼	88⅝+	½
5¾	3	DPF Inc	4	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	⅛
44¾	25B	Dravo 1.80	9	4	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝+	½
69½	38¼	Dresser 1.40	9	187	67⅝	65⅝	66⅝—	⅞
1⅞	14⅝	DrexBd 1.44		11	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
8⅝	3	Dreyfus .40e	7	19	6⅛	6	6—	⅛
17½	16⅝	Duk Pw 1.40	13	366	17	16⅝	16⅝	
87	8⅝	Duke pf8.70		z30	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝—	1⅛
83	68	Duke pf8.20		z200	79	75	75 +	½
76	63	Duke pf7.80		z10	72½	72½	72½+	½
72	59⅞	Duke pf6.75		1	70	70	70	
28⅝	24	Duke pf2.69		x4	25½	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
30⅛	18⅝	DunBrad 1	18	49	26½	26	26½+	¾
4	1⅛	Duplan Cp		19	2⅛	2⅝	2⅝—	⅛
103½	87	duPont 4m75e	28	129	112¼	110	111⅝—	
62½	52⅝	duPnt pf4.50		6	54½	54	54½+	⅝
50	43⅛	duPnt pf3.50		1	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝—	¼
17⅞	12⅝	DuqLt 1.72	7	115	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
80	68	Duqn pf7.20		q z200	73	73	73 —	1
24	19⅝	DuqLt 4pf 2		z50	20½	20½	20½	
26⅛	24	DuqL pf2.75		z500	25⅝	25½	25⅝	
10⅝	5⅛	Dymoin .40	6	19	7⅝	7½	7½—	¼

E

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
35	8⅛	E Systems 1	11	39	30⅛	29	29⅝—	⅝
35¾	14⅝	EagP 1.04b	7	13	25⅝	25	25—	
14⅛	7⅛	EascoCp .60	6	16	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
6⅝	3¼	EastAir Lin	22	25	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
33	23	EastGsF .80	7	82	26⅝	25½	25⅝—	⅝
16	8⅛	EastUtl 1.50	8	8	14⅝	14½	14⅝+	⅛
100	63	EasKd 1.56a	26	369	96⅞	95¼	95½—	⅝
25½	10⅝	Eaton 1.80	7	60	26⅝	26⅝	26½	
30	18⅝	Echlin .42	15	31	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝—	⅛
28½	14⅝	EckrdJk .30	16	40	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝—	¼
16¾	6⅝	Eckd NC .28	10	21	14	13⅝	14 +	¼
41⅞	17⅝	EdisBro 1.46	8	9	37	36⅝	37 +	¼
19⅝	10	EG&G .14	14	41	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	¼
3⅝	1⅝	Elect Assoc		17	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
29	11⅝	EDS 2.32sc	18	34	16	15⅝	15⅝—	¼
2U	1⅝	El Mem Ma		91	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
7⅝	4⅝	EMM pf.75k		4	5W	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	7⅝	cElgin Natl	28	25	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
7⅝	2⅝	Elixir Ind	10	42	4	3⅝	4 —	⅛
19⅝	13⅝	ElPaso 1.10	6	187	17⅝	17	17⅝+	½
37	20⅝	ElraCp 1.60	6	12	30⅝	30⅛	30⅝+	½
40⅝	20⅝	EmerEl .78	26	312	34⅝	34⅝	34½—	¼
52	26⅝	EmeryA .76	c27	60	40⅝	r1½	41⅝—	⅝
11⅞	8⅛	Emeryln .20	9	10	9⅝	9	9—	⅛
24⅝	18⅝	Emhart 1.30	7	8	20	20	w0	
4⅝	1⅝	EMM Lt .15e	c 18	40	4	4	4 +	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	EmpDE 1.08	8	3	12⅝	10⅝	12⅝	
6⅛	4⅝	EmD 4pfm50		z200	5	5	5 +	
14⅝	5	EmpGas .20	4	16	12⅝	12½	12R	⅛
24	14⅝	EnghdM .80	6	154	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝—	⅝
98	84	EngM pf4.50		d	140	140	140 —	8
7	4⅝	EnnisB .32a	14	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	q
28X	14⅝	Enex 1.00b	7	3	28⅝	28	28⅝	
2⅝R	1⅝	Envirotech	11	28	20⅝	19⅝	20⅝—	6¾
31⅝	20⅝	EquitGs 2.68	15	5	30⅝	20⅝	20⅝+	½
20⅝	1⅝	EquitLf 2.04a	9	65	x0⅝	16⅝	10⅝+	⅝
31	23	Esmark	6	49	31	30⅝	31	
8⅝	3⅝	Esterline .32	10	15	6⅝	6½	6⅝—	⅝
37⅝	20⅝	Ethyl 1.30	4	18	28⅝	26⅝	29	h
49⅝	38⅝	Ethyl pf2.40		1	39	139	39 —	⅝
7⅝	2⅝	Evans Prod		79	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
17	10⅝	ExCelO 1	6	70	16⅝	12⅝	16 —	⅛
20⅝	15	Excelsr 1.40a		2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝D	⅝
98	65	Exxon 5.00e	7	452	91X	90⅝	91X+	⅝

F

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	4⅝	Fabrge .40	10	24	5⅝	5⅝	c5⅝—	⅛
65⅝	17	FairCam .80	17	588	50⅝	49⅝	50 —	⅝
6⅝	4⅝	Fairind .30	17	17	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	5¼
18⅝	8	FairmtF .60	7	1	16⅝	16½	16⅝+	⅛
10⅝	6⅝	Fansteel .40	8	13	8⅝	8R	8⅝—	⅛
7⅝	4⅝	FarWst Fnl		87	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
9⅝	3⅝	Farah Mfg		25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
6⅝	2⅝	Fedders Cp		40	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
22⅝	9⅝	FedrlCo 1.40	8	17	22	21⅝	21⅝	
19⅝	12	FedMogul 1	10	18	18⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
19⅝	12	FedNMt .80	6	577	13⅝	12⅝	13⅝—	¼
27⅝	16⅝	FedPap 1.50	5	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
24⅝	24⅝	FPap pf2.40		z10	24⅝	24W	w⅝	
3x	3⅝	FedSignl .40	6	8	9⅝	9⅝	c9⅝	
82	65⅝	FedDSt 2.24	17	526	46⅝	45	46⅝+	⅝
29⅝	16⅝	FerroCp 1	7	cr	21	21	21	
94⅝	8⅝	Fibrebd .30p		19	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
5⅝	2⅝	FidFin .04e	8	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
32⅝	28⅝	FidelUn 2.40	6	2	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+	⅛
14	8⅝	FieldcrM 1	20	18	14⅝	x1⅝	11⅝+	⅛
12	6⅝	FiltrolCp .80	6	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
19⅝	6⅝	FinSanB .2p	8	6	8⅝	8⅝	1R	
30⅝	10⅝	FinlFed .8w	4	3	8⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
30⅝	18⅝	Firestn 1.10	8	35	20	89⅝	20 +	⅛
10⅝	9⅝	FstChar .20	7	187	11⅝	10⅝	11	
37⅝	14⅝	FstChic .84	7	43	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	W
40⅝	14	FstIntBn 1.80	12	12	35⅝	35⅝	39	
10⅝	10⅝	FstMiss .26	2	105	18⅝	12	1r⅝—	⅝
32⅝	20⅝	FstNBo 2.40	18	3⅝	2⅝	32⅝	32⅝—	⅝
24	16⅝	FstNStBo 2	6	3	20⅝	20	20—	⅛
22	13⅝	FstPa 1.32	6	42	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
5⅝	1⅝	FPaMt 1.07e		80	1⅝	1⅝	c1⅝—	⅛
18⅝	4⅝	FstUnR .60	10	6	10	10	10	
6	4⅝	FstVaBk .04s	8	8	r⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
20⅝	18⅝	FstWisCp 1.7y	7	8	16X	18⅝	18⅝+	⅝
39	15⅝	FischM 1.1p	7	7	25⅝	25	25	
10U	9⅝	FishFds .40	8	189	10	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
14⅝	7⅝	FishrSci .20	10	7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
10⅝	7⅝	FleetEnt .24	8	17	10⅝	10	10⅝—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Fleming .80	8	5	13⅝	13	13⅝+	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	FlexiVan .20	5	52	7⅝	7	7	
43⅝	21	Flintkot 1.16	7	28	16⅝	14⅝	16⅝—	⅝
37⅝	41⅝	Flint pf4.50		z130	49⅝	49	49⅝+	⅛
20⅝	2⅝	FlaE Coast		18	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
15⅝	8⅝	FlaGas .96	6	13	15	14⅝	15 +	⅛
20⅝	13⅝	FlaPow 1.95	6	222	24	23⅝	23⅝—	⅛
27	15⅝	FlaPwL 1.46	7	202	23E	22⅝	23W+	⅝
28T	18	FlaStl 1.80	4	1	22	22	22	
49	15	FluorCp .40	16	254	41⅝	40⅝	41⅝—	⅛
18⅝	10⅝	FMC .92	6	c117	15⅝	15¼	15⅝—	⅛
32	1w5	FMC pf2.25		9	28Y	28⅝	28⅝+	1¼
4⅝	4⅝	Fd Fair .2pc		5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
9⅝	5⅝	FooteCB .80	7	24	9⅝	8⅝	9⅝—	
48R	32⅝	FordM 2m40	9	784	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝+	⅝
14⅝	10⅝	ForMcK .92	5	30	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
30	10⅝	FMK pf1.80	hq	co	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
15	13⅝	FtDea 1.24a		25	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	⅝
30⅝	13⅝	FtHowP .48	18	99	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝+	⅛
34	s15⅛	FostWh 1.10	7	13	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝—	⅛
41⅝	23	Foxboro .80	9	23	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝	
32⅝	18⅝	FrnklnM .50	c14	81	25⅝	24⅝	25⅝	
31U	22	FreepM 1.60	5	78	22⅝	22	22⅝	LW
20⅝	14	Fruehf 1.80	6	32	17	16⅝	16⅝—	⅝
7⅝	3⅝	Fuqua Ind	27	98	4⅝	4½	4⅝	

G

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅝	3⅝	Gable Ind	4	22	6⅝	4⅝	6⅝—	⅛
2⅛	15-16	GAC Corp		54	x	1	1	
13W	7⅝	GAF Cp .52	8	51	9⅝	9⅝	c9⅝+	⅛
18⅝	13	GAF pf 1.20		13	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝—	⅛
35⅝	22⅝	GATX 1.80	4	117	27⅝	26⅝	26⅝—	1
46	33⅝	GATX pf2.50		3	36	35½	36 +	R
25⅝	19⅝	GemSk 1.40	4	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
38⅝	23	Gannett .60	20	38	32⅝	32	32 —	1
29⅝	17⅝	GardDen .76	11	48	21⅝	21⅝	21W—	½
14⅝	6⅝	Garfinkl .96	7	10	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝+	⅛
24⅝	11½	Garlock .96	7	2	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
13⅝	8⅝	Gas Svc 1.28	6	3	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	cGateway In		s11	c3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	GOA Corp	11	es	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝—	L⅛
1e⅝	11	Geminiln 1a		s6	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝+	⅝
11⅝	7⅝	GnAinv .2re		3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
43⅝	31½	GnAOil .80b	31	104	39⅝	39	39	
11Y	7⅝	GenBanc .80	5	2	8⅝	9⅝	9⅝qh	
12R	7e2	G Cazla .172		112	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	Y
9e⅝	10⅝	GenCig 1.20	7	9	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
34	7⅝	GCinma .54	9	46	20⅝	20	20⅝	
6½	2⅝	Gen Devel	4	10	4⅝	4	4⅝	h
56¼	19	Gen Dynam	7	251	48⅝	47⅝	48⅝—	⅛
52⅝	32⅝	GenEl 1.60	15	577	4y½	45	45⅝+	⅛
18⅝	12⅝	GnGth 1.22a	16	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
13⅝	4⅝	GenHost .50	5	68	12⅝	11⅝	12⅝+	⅛
14⅛	5	Gen Instru	24	83	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝—	⅛
31R	24⅝	GnInstr pf 3		1	wsR	27⅝	27⅝—	⅛
20	6⅝	GenMed .20	18	10	15	14⅝	14⅝+	⅝
57½	40⅝	GenMill 1.36	16	198	54	53⅝	53⅝+	½
54½	31⅝	GnMot 2.65e		17715	53⅝	52½	53⅝	⅝
68⅝	59	GnMot fpf 5		3	62⅝	62	62 —	⅛
51⅝	45⅝	GMot pf3.75		5	47⅝	47	47 —	⅛
8⅝	4⅝	GnPort .20p		11	4U	4⅝	4⅝	
x7R	10⅝	cGPubUt 1.48	8	242	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
11⅝	5⅝	GenRefr m40	3	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
42⅝	23U	GnSignal .76	2	48	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝—	⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Gen Steel	3	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
26	1y⅝	GTelEl 1.80	11	200	22⅝	22⅝	22T+	⅛
33⅝	25⅝	GTIEl pf2.5p		qs 7	28⅝	26⅝	27⅝—	1W
15	112½	GTFl pf1.25		z50	12⅝	12Y	12⅝—	⅛
e17⅝	10⅝	G Tire 1.10b	5	54	16⅝	15⅝	16⅝+	⅛
6⅛	2⅝	Genesco Inc		38	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
42½	23⅝	GenuPts .64	21	87	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝—	⅝
48	w5⅝	GaPac .80b	5	135	40⅝	39⅝	39U—	⅝
60⅛	58	GaPw pf7.80		z40	66	65U	66 —	⅛
71RV	⅝	GaPw pf7.72		z10	66	66	66	
24⅝	12⅝	Gerber 1.05	xx	66	24⅝	24	124 —	⅛
198½	127½	GettyOil 2e	14	31	183	181½	182⅝+	⅛
5⅝	4⅝	GFBus .32a	5	5	4⅝	4⅝	cr⅝+	⅛
14⅝	10	GlenPCem 1	8	79	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
12½	7½	GibrFin .1t	5	36	8⅝	8	8X+	⅛
7⅝	3	GiddLw .40e	e	19	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
13E	8	GiffdHill .52	5	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
35⅝	21¼	Gillette 1.50	10	309	28⅝	28	28⅝—	⅛
10⅝	4⅝	Gtnos Inc	11	161	9⅝	1⅝	9⅝+	⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Gleason Wk		6	yT	6⅝	y⅝+	⅛
17⅛	10	Global Mar	8	29	11⅝	11	11⅝—	⅛
17e	12⅛	GlobeUn 1	s7	3	17⅝	s17	17⅛+	⅛
14⅝	9⅛	GoldWt Fin	5	14	10⅝	8⅝	c⅝	
2p⅛	13⅝	Goodrh Lxw	4	95	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
20⅝s	12⅝	Goodyr 1.10	s9	278	20	19⅝	xo⅝—	⅝

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11⅝	6⅛	GorJwlA .s2	5	7	10⅝	10½	x0⅝+	⅛
29⅝	16	Gouldin x.20	7	43	27⅝	27½	27⅝+	⅝
22⅝	13⅝	Gould pf1.35		10	20	19½	19⅝—	⅛
29⅝	22⅝	Grace 1.70	4	129	25⅛	24⅝	wt —	⅛
29⅝	17⅛	Grainger .30	21	75	2y	25½	25⅝	⅛
15⅞	7⅝	GrandUn .80	10	52	15	15	15	q
25	13⅛	Granitv 1.50	5	11	21½	21½	21⅛	
c13	icy⅛	GrayDrg .50	4	3	11⅞	11Y	11⅝—	⅛
13⅝	7⅝	GtAtlPac		38	12⅝	12	12 —	⅝
18	10⅛	GtNolr 1.10e	17	2	x7W	17⅛	17⅛—	⅝
42½	28⅝	GtNorN 1m80	4	38	39⅛	38	s8½—	½
19	10⅝	GtWnFin .44	6	213	13⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
46⅝	20⅛	GtWU w.9we	1	6	36	35⅝	35⅝—	⅝
18	15	GfWn pf1.88		34	18	17⅝	18 +	⅛
19⅞	13⅝	GrGiant 1.08	8	3	17	16⅝	17 —	⅛
15W	10½	Grayhd 1.04	9	87	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	
3	1⅝	Greyhnd wt		29	2⅛	c2⅛	2⅛	
3⅛	1	Grolier Inc		10	2	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
20	10	Grumm .60	5	c108	15½	14⅛	14⅝—	X
12	6W	Guardin .20	10	9	9½	9⅝	9½+	5⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Guard Mtg		15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
9⅝	6⅛	GlfLfHld .56	7	31	7	6⅞	7 +	⅛
4	1⅝	GulfMtg Rlt		4	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	
23⅛	17⅝	GulfOil 1.70	5	c486	21⅛	wp⅛	121 —	⅛
25	11⅝	GulfResrc 1	s3	182	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛—	½
40W	17	GHR pfA.20		2	26½	26⅛	26½	
31⅛	15⅛	GfR pfB1.30		2	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	1⅛
14⅝	1⅝	GHStUt 1.32	8	69	12⅝	12½	12⅛+	⅛
21⅞	19⅛	GtfWind .48	5	371	21½	20⅝	21⅝q	
4⅝	3⅛	GtfW fnd wt		98	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	
76⅝	45	GtfW pf 3.87		6	74⅛	74	74⅛+	⅛
6Wl	1⅝	Gulton Ind	10	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	

H

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
17½	12⅛	HamrlP x.20	5	27	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝—	E
5½	3⅝	Hammond	6	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
7⅝	3⅛	Handlmn .40	4	6	4⅝s	4⅝	4⅝	X
30½	20⅛	HandH .80a	4	21	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝+	LX
12⅝	6⅝	HanesCp .68		58	11Ts	11	11⅝+	⅝
47⅝	2r⅛	Hanna 1.35	12	33	46	44½	46 +	1½
29⅛	14⅝	HarBtt 1.20	8	21	27⅛	26Y	2y⅝—	⅛
8	c3	Hardees	11	22	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
32⅝	22	cHarnisf 1.20	5	50	2u⅝	26⅝	27⅛—	⅝
19⅝	1	Harrah .26a	11	c3	16⅛	16⅝	16⅝—	⅛
28⅛	14R	Harris 1.20	74	57	24½	24	24⅝+	⅛
16⅝	10	Harsco 1.10	4	6	15⅛	15	11—	⅛
10⅝	5½	HartSMx .60	9	36	8⅝	8½	8½	
17⅞	14⅝	HattSe 1.44a		8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
25⅛	16½	HawlEl 1.68	7	40	21¼	wl⅛	21⅛+	⅛
11⅝	7⅛	HayesAlb 1	7	8	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛—	5¼
5⅝	c2⅛	Hazeltine		1	3⅛	e⅛	3⅛	
19⅛	5⅛	Hecks .12	8	18	14⅝	13⅝	14 —	⅛
23⅝	1e½	HeclaM .37t	c16	16	17	16⅝	16⅝+	⅛
13⅝	6⅝	Hellem .48a	8	12	9⅝	8½	9⅝+	⅛
57	1361½	HeinzH 1.28	xw	64	48⅛	s47⅝	47⅝	⅝
8	2⅛	Helene Curt	7	7	6½	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
31½	21	Hellerint .84	9	213	22⅝	22	22⅛+	⅛
7⅛	6	HemInc .84e		1	6½	6⅛	6½	
34⅛	21½	Hercules .80	26	302	27⅛	26⅝	27 —	⅛
20⅝	16⅝	HershFd .88	18	15	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝—	⅛
c27⅝	20⅝	Hesston .80	4	13	22⅝	22½	22R	L⅛
30⅛	24⅝	Hesm pf1.60		10	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
50½	30⅝	Heubln 1.10	15	83	42⅝	42⅛	r2⅝—	⅝
120½	68⅝	HewlPk .30	30	194	101⅝	99⅝	100U	⅛
8⅝	3⅝	High Voltg	19	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	⅛
95	1w⅛	Hillenbd .88	7	14	18⅝	17⅛	17⅝+	SE
29	11⅝	Hilton Htl 1	18	79	27	125	25⅛+	⅛
4⅝	2⅛	HMW Ind	4	5	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝+	⅛
26⅝	61⅝	Hobart .88	12	41	19⅝	19½	19½	
15⅝	½	HoernW .72	y	12	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝+	⅛
8⅝	2⅝	Hoff fElctrn		6	7⅝	7	7⅝	
18⅝	5⅝	Holiday .85	9	94	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
23⅝	2⅝	HollySug 3a	12	10	30½	30⅛	30½+	⅛
65½	32⅝	Homestk 1a	13	105	38½	37⅝	38⅝+	⅛
40½	20⅝	Honywll 1.40	10	227	29⅝	28½	29H	⅛
30⅝	10⅝	HoovBoll 1.36	7	5	wpX	20⅝	20⅝	
4⅝	1⅝	Horizon Cp	23	43	2⅛	1⅝	1⅝—	⅛
18	7⅝	HospAffil .40t	8	4	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	¼
25⅛	c8⅝	HospCpA .20	9	233	19⅝	18⅝	19⅝	h
10⅝	5⅝	HoshlnH 1m36	9	36	9⅝	9½	9⅝—	L⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Houdall .60a	5	11	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	⅛
20⅝	6	HougMif .60	8	8	14⅝	18⅝	18⅝+	⅛
11⅝	3⅝	HouFab .20e	12	45	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
18R	10⅝	HoushF 1.10	6	104	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+	⅛
34	w5⅛	HouF pf2.50		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛q	
42	26⅛	HoiF pf2.37	hq	1	32W	32⅛	32⅛+	⅝
26⅛	18	HousLP 1.56	8	208	20⅛	19⅝	20 +	5⅛
60⅛	24⅛	HousNGas 1	14	189	57⅛	55	55⅝—	1
15	4⅛	HowJohn .24	n 12	500	18⅛	12⅝	12⅝	
16⅝	9	Hubbrd 1.6p	6	106	x0⅝	9⅛	10 +	⅝
5	3	HughHat .40	c22	5	4	4	4	⅛
60⅛	43⅝	Hughes Tool	15	118	46	44⅛	44W—	2⅛
14⅝	4⅛	Humana c	8	15	11⅝	11	11 —	⅛
19⅛	10⅝	HuntCh .30	16	39	12	11	12 +	1
14⅛	6⅝	HuttnEF .60	4	27	14⅝	4⅝	14⅝—	⅛
19⅝	x1⅝	Huyck .40	16	282	1r⅛	14	14⅝—	⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Hydromt .34	5	6	6⅝	6E	6⅝	

I

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	10⅝	ICInds 1.20	6	eo	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	⅛
36⅛	27Y	ICInd pf3.50		8	32⅝	32	32⅛	
6⅝	1⅝	ICN Pharm		27	3X	3	3 —	⅛
29	23⅝	IdahoP 2.06	1	14	27⅝	27⅛	wu⅛+	⅛
18⅝	11⅝	IdealBasic 1	7	89	15⅝	15⅛	15½—	⅛
9	2⅝	IdealToy .30t	7	24	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	⅛
1⅝W	2⅝	IDS Rlt .71p		31	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	
26½	19⅛	IllPowr 2.20	9	87	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛+	⅛
24	21	IllPow pf2.04		z260	22⅛	s21½	21½—	Y
28W	17	ITW .50	15	8	23½	23⅛	23⅛	
14⅛	7⅛	ImpICpA .20	5	171	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
r0⅝	28	INA Cp 2.10	1x	311	34⅛	33⅛	34½+	⅝
5⅝s	2⅛	Income Cap		7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
9⅛	7⅝	IndCCu .96e		4	8½	8½	8½+	⅛
29⅝	14⅛	IndianGas 2	s8	3	19⅝	19⅝	x9⅛+	⅛
22	s18	IndpIPL 1.82	10	22	19R	19	19 —	⅛
17⅝	10	IndiNat 1.20	1p	14	12T	12⅝	12T+	⅛
9⅛	5⅝	Inexco Oil		185	8⅝	8	8⅛	
84⅝	41⅝	IngerR 2m48	12	81	69T	69⅛	69½	⅛
52½	38	IngR pf2.35		e	45⅛	45W	r5⅛—	⅛
c37⅛	21Y	InlCon 1.40a	6	20	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
45	32⅛	InldStl w.40a		17	41⅛	40⅝	40⅝	LX
8⅝	5⅛	Inmont .40	6	35	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝—	⅛
9⅝	5⅝	Insilco m70	6	25	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	h
19½	10⅛	InsH pfA1.25		11	12⅝	12	12 +	⅛
40½	22⅝	InspCop 1.20	34	11	23⅝	23⅛	23W	6E
3⅝	c1⅛	Instit InvTr		21	1⅛	1	1 —	⅛
6⅝	4⅛	Integon .32	9	2	8	8	8	
30⅛	18⅛	Interco 1.46	8	60	35⅛	34⅝	35⅛+	⅛
6⅝	6	Intercll Div	r	4	6⅛	6⅛	c6⅛	
25⅛	w4⅛	Intrlksin wi		9	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	⅛
22uE	15⅛	IBM 7		7875	202⅝	197⅛	201⅛+	⅛
35⅛	22½	IntFlav .3b	33	1ww	25	24⅝	25	h
ep½	16⅛	IntHarv 1.70	4	cw51	23⅛	22⅝	22⅝—	⅛
12⅛	6⅝	IntHold .68e		qs11	12	11⅝	12	
48⅛	30⅝	IntMinCh 2	s4	835	39⅛	3u⅝	39—	⅝
49	42	IntMinr pf4		3	45	45	45	8
1⅛	6⅛	Int Mining	4	45	7⅛	6Y	6⅝	
25	10⅛	IntMultl 1me6	6	5	21Y	12½	21⅛	
2oX	21⅛	IntNick 1.40a	8	240	26⅛	2⅛	1w⅛+	⅛
48½	34T	IntPaper 2	10	c235	53⅛	52⅝	53⅝	⅝
9⅛	c3⅛	IntRectif .15	21	8	7⅛	u	u —	E
25⅛	1⅛	IntTT 1.52	6	547	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛q	
40⅛	32⅝	IntTT pfl4		sc5	4e⅝	41⅛	41⅛	6R
51	34⅛	ITT pf4.10	1	6	44⅝	44⅛	44⅝	
45	31⅝	IntTT pfJ4		3	40	39R	4p	LY
44⅝	32⅛	IntTT pfK4	h	17	39	38⅛	39 +	⅛
30⅝	2xs	ITT pfN2.25		279	25⅝	sw5X	25⅛	h
53	37⅝	IntTT pfO5		3	47	47	47	
24	11⅝	Intrpce x.20	6	22	19⅝	19⅝	x9⅝+	L⅛
65½	r⅝	Intrpcepf 5		1	60	60	60 +	½
19	8T	IntrpubGp 1	5	2	16	15⅞	15⅞—	⅛
15	5	IntrsBcd .60	6	s3	13R	s13½	13½	
16⅛	10⅝	IntrsPw 1.4p	9	22	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛+	⅛
1⅝	3	IntrstUn .24	4	10	4⅛	4	4⅛+	⅛
24⅝	12⅛	Iowa Beef	3	141	24⅛	2r⅛	24Y—	⅛
13E	8⅛	Iowa El 1.30	180	11	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
18½	1p⅝	IowaIIG 1.56	7	11	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛+	⅛
21⅝	15⅛	IowaPw 1.84	s7	21	20⅛	20	20	
17⅝	xr⅝	cIowaPS 1.52	6	4	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝qh	
y⅛	2⅝	Ipco Hosp	14	cl	c⅝	3⅝s	3⅝—	⅛
21⅛	18⅝	ITE Imp .80	7	91	16⅛	15E	11⅝	⅛
16⅛	5⅛	Itek Corp		22	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
9½	3⅛	Itel Corp	5	u2	6⅛	5Xs	6⅛	
32⅝	8⅛	IU Intl .85	4	1ty	10⅝	10⅛	10W—	⅛
3ws	2w½	IU Int A	q	2	27	127	27 —	1⅛

J

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10⅝	ic8	JamesF .68	1	2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+	⅛
16⅛	9⅛	Jamzen .70	5s	2	13½	10½	10½	
38⅛	26⅛	JettPilot mww	11	17	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛+	
x12	101	JeC pf 1e.50		z160	107	105	107 +	2
88	71	cJerCe pfo.36		z1p	57⅛	78R	78½+	1⅛
75	59	JerCe pf8.12		z50	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
73	60	JerCen pf8		z30	65½	65½	65½—	1½
73	5ul	JerCe pf7.88		z110	65½	61½	65½+	2½
39½	33½	JerCen pf4		z60	36	36	36	
21⅞	16U	JewelC 1.20	8	17	18⅝	17½	18⅝+	⅛
5⅝	2⅛	cJewelcor		6	3½	3⅛	3⅝—	⅛
44	22⅛	JimWalter x	7	147	31⅝	29½	29⅝—	1⅛
47⅝	28	JimW pf1.hp		7	33⅛	3w⅝	33 —	1
12	9⅛	JimWlt pf1		zw10	10½	10½	10⅛+	⅛
17⅞	14	JHanS 1m5pe		2r	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛+	⅛
21⅛	18	JHanl 1.18e		17	19⅝	19⅛	19⅝+	⅝
c26⅛	19	JhoMan 1.20	7	163	19⅝	19⅛	x9⅛	
99⅛	uw⅛	cJohnJn .80a	27	245	82⅛	8c⅛	12⅛	L⅛
15⅛	cl	JohnCon .80	8	31	14½	xx⅛	1⅛—	½
14⅝	5	JonLogn .40	18	29	10	c⅝	9⅛	⅛
24⅛	19⅝	Jostens 1b	7	10	19⅛	bc9X	19⅝—	⅛
90	40⅛	JoyMfg 1.80	xx	61	73½	73	73⅛	6⅛
5⅛	wt	Justice Mtg		12	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	

K

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
33⅛	xw⅛	KaisrAl 1.20	4	35	24⅝	24½	24½—	⅛
65	rw⅛	Kai ddpn4.ut	b	cl	58	53	53 —	⅛
58	r0⅛	KaiA pf 4.12		3	45	45	45 —	2
17⅛	4⅛	KaisCem mtp	11	10	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	⅛
14	10⅝	KaneMill .24	4	1	12½	12⅝	12⅝	⅛
25⅞	18⅝	KCtyPL 2.28	8	25	24	24	2r —	⅛
11	9	KC Sou pf 1		c270	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
18⅛	11⅛	KanGEl 1.60	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
x7⅛	14⅛	KarGlab 1.32	8	8	15⅛	15	15⅛	
16⅞	15⅛	cKanPLt 1.52	8	24	16⅛	16R	16⅛+	⅛
5⅝	c2⅞	Katy Ind	16	12	3½	3⅛	3½+	⅛
15⅞	9⅝	Kty pfB 1.46		6	11⅝	11⅝X	11⅝—	⅝
15⅛	9⅞	Kty pfB 1.46		6	11⅝	11⅝X	11⅝—	⅝
10⅛	c3	KaufBd .04p		132	6⅛	c6⅛	6⅛	
11E	7½	Kawecki .48	9	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝D	⅛
15	co⅛	KayserR .60	q	30	13	12⅝	13 +	⅛
7⅛	3⅝	KeeneCp .30		14xx	4⅛	r⅛	4½	h
8⅞	4⅝	Keller m20		16 sc1	5⅛	5⅛	c⅛	5⅛
20⅛	14	Kellogg .70	16	335	18⅝	18½	18⅛	
12sl	6⅝	Kellwood .80	7	15	11	10⅝	11 +	⅝
43⅝s	27	Kennmt 1.40	6s	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛+	⅛
41	30⅛	Kennecott 1	10	159	31⅛	31	30⅝—	½
18⅛	13⅛	KyUtil 1.74	10	31	17⅛	17⅝	17⅝+	⅛
95⅛	60	KerrMcGe 1	16	199	85	83⅝	84 —	⅝
20	x5	KeystCon 1e	3	2	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	
23⅛	9⅝	Kidde .80	5	53	19½	19⅝	19½+	⅛
34⅛	24⅛	KimbCl 1my0	7	81	29½	29	29⅛+	⅛
so⅛	ic5⅛	KingDSt .r0	7	7	cy⅛	6½	6⅛—	⅛
16⅛	x1⅛	KirschCo .90	16	4	11½	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
25½	15⅛	KLM Airlin		15	17Y	17⅛	1u⅛+	⅛
33W	14⅛	KnigtRid .5r	c13	14	23½	23½	23⅛—	⅛
c12⅛	4⅝	cKoehring c	4	8	9	8⅝	9s	q
74⅛s	35½	Koppers 2.80	18	35	68	67⅛	68	q
33R	33⅛	Koppers wi		2	34W	34⅛	34⅛+	Y
6⅛	2⅞	Koracrp Ind	10	5	3⅛	3	3 —	⅛
42	34W	Kraftco x.92	x0	84	37⅛	36⅛	36⅛—	½
34⅛	20⅝	KresgeS .24	37	1135	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛+	⅛
24⅛	11⅛	Kroger 1.36	6	41	20⅛	20½	20½	⅛

L

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
16⅝	1w⅛	LacGas 1.60	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛qh	
18⅛	12⅝	LamSess xb	3	12	13	12⅝	12⅝+	⅛
13E	8⅛	LaneBry .72	7	6	10U	10⅛	10⅛	
8½	3⅛	LearSieg .8w	5	4	wlc7⅛	7	7⅛	
c27⅛	17⅝	LearS pf2.25		7	25	25	sw5	
28⅝	12⅝	Leaswy .60b	10	6	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
1r⅛	8⅛	LeedsN mt0	7	21	11⅛	1xl	11⅛—	⅛
13⅛	7⅛	Leesona .60	3	5	11⅛	11⅛	m1⅛—	⅛
13⅛	9	LehPCt .8p	5	46	9½	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1⅛	9-16	LehVal Ind	25	5	1	1	cl	
17⅛	6⅛	cLV In pf1.1p			112½	12½	12½—	⅝
12E	8½	Lehmn .72e		81	10⅝	10⅛	10W	
8⅛	2⅞	cLenoar Crp		23	r⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
c24⅛	11⅛	Lenox .72	10	y	18⅛	18	18 —	⅛
9	c4⅛	LevFd Cap		3	7	17	7 +	⅛
34⅝	13	cLeviStra .64	7	13	32⅛	31⅛	32⅛—	⅛
6⅞	1⅛	Levitz Furn	h	170	4R	4⅛	4⅝—	⅛
6	2⅛	LFE Cp	5	2	c3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
22⅛	13⅝	LOF .80	7	62	16⅝	11⅞	xy⅛—	⅝
59	r8⅛	LOF pf4.25		3	54	53½	54 +	⅝
13	7X	LibrtyCp .40	5	10	1p⅛	9⅝	10X	
1⅛	1⅛	Liberty Loan		1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	L⅛
3rs	25⅛	LiggMy 2.50	8	9	27⅝	27⅛	2u⅛	1S⅛
88	74	LiggM pf 7		z10	7u⅛	77½	77R	
79⅛	49⅛	LillyEll 1.10	2p	w49	5e⅛	51R	52⅝—	⅝
35	23⅛	LincNat 1.60	9	19	25⅛	24T	24⅝—	⅝
6o	47	LincNt pf 3		2	49⅛	49⅛	r9⅛—	1W
19	13½	LincPl 1.74a		16	16⅝	16½	16½	
2⅛	⅛	Lionel Corp	h	13	1T	1⅛	c1⅛—	⅛
9⅝	3⅛	Littonin .18t	8	73	u⅛	7	7	
12	so⅛	Litton pfc pf		61	9	8⅝	8⅝—	5⅛
17½	10⅛	Litton pfB 2	h	3	16⅝	x5⅛	15⅛	
3⅛	1	LMI Inv		18	1	1	1	
xe⅛	3⅛	Lockhd Alrc	3	174	1⅛	7⅛	8⅛—	⅝
25⅛	14⅛	cLoews 1.20	6	148	s20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅝
8⅛	4⅛	LomaFin .40	9	e9	6⅛	6	6⅛+	⅛
20½	10⅛	LomM 2.89e		36	13⅛	13⅝	x3½	
1w⅛	5⅛	Londnin .48	5	15	11⅝	10Y	x0⅛—	⅛
xo⅛	9⅛	LoneStInd 1		c157	16⅛	16	16⅛+	⅛
29E	21R	LoneSG 1.60	7	41	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛—	W
16½	10⅛	LnglsLt 1.5p	16	98	14⅛	14	14⅛D	⅛
43	39	LIL pf rm3t		z60	42	41½	42 +	1
80	67	LIL pf 8.12		z52p	731	70½	u0½—	1½
1⅞6	104	LIL pfN x3		z280	107½	1p7R	1p7½	S½
76	s44	cLongDrg .80	26	1	63	63	63 +	½
13½	2⅛	Loral Corp	7	3x	10	9⅛	9⅞—	⅛
32⅞	19⅛	LaLand 1mc2	9	257	24⅛	23Y	23⅝—	⅛
17	8⅝	cLaPacif .20	10	cx56	10	9⅝	9⅞—	⅛
W3½	17W	cLouisGs 1.88	1o	10	20⅛	20½	20⅛+	⅛
13⅛	8⅞	Lowenst .40		22	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	⅝
19⅛	9	LTV Corp	2	339	13⅛	13⅛	13⅝—	⅛
73⅛	43⅛	LTVCp pf 5		7	43⅛	r3	43 —	⅛
19⅛	35⅛	cLubrizol x	18	151	46⅛	r5	45⅛+	1⅛
c15⅛	8	LuckStr .64b	13	315	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	Ludlow .u2	c28	13	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝l	⅛
18⅛	12⅝	LykeYng 1a	1	34	13½	13⅛	13⅛	
ceSW	25⅛	Lykes pf2.50		25	27⅛	w6Y	2y⅛—	½
5⅛	3	LynCSys .2p	5	43	3½	3⅛	3½—	⅛

M

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8⅝	6⅛	MacAF .60b	xx	2	7W	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
4⅛s	xW	MacDonel	3	15	3	2⅞	2⅞—	X
5⅛	cw⅛	Macke m30	7	1wl	4⅛	4	c4⅛	
36⅛	3⅛	Macmill .25	5	27	4⅛	4½	4⅝	
cwe⅛	12⅛	Macy 1.xp		18s72	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅝
12	7	cMadisFd .60		116	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
6⅛	3⅛	MadSq Gar	9	1	4⅛	4U	4⅛—	⅛
7⅞	3⅛	MagicCf m32		97	4⅝	4½	4½—	⅛
24½	11R	Mallory 1	11	13	18	17⅛	18	q
26⅛	16½	MalHyde .56	1w	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
5½	2	Manhat Ind		1p	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	q
1r⅛	co	Manpwr .88		7 1c7	13⅛	13⅛	13R—	⅛
39⅛	24½	Manhtn x.72		6s1	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	
30⅛	2u⅛	MAPCO .70		17 101	46⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	L1
12	5⅛	Marathn Mf	13	30	8⅛	1⅛	8⅛—	W
53U	wo⅛	MaraO 1.80a	11	223	50	49	49⅛—	½
29	13⅞	Marcor 1	o	28	24⅛	23Y	2eY—	½
57	28⅛	Mrcr pf A2		7	48	47⅛	47⅛—	⅝
17⅛	8⅛	Maremt .40	9	45	13⅛	x1⅛	15⅛—	X
20⅛	14W	MarMid 1.8p	5	111	16	15½	16	
27½	15⅛	MarionL .52	11	43	16½	16⅛	1y½	
39⅛	13⅛	Marley m60c	11	1wsw9		28⅛	29 +	⅛
11⅛	6⅞	Marqtt .50e		9	48	8⅝	8⅞s	8⅞qh
1g	6⅛	cMarriott .37t		17 s57	1x7⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
6⅞⅛	41	MrshMc 1.1p	20	xx1	1e7⅛	5e⅛	1e⅛l	⅛
c25⅛	15⅛	MarshF 1.24	10	x8	20⅛	x9⅛	20⅛+	1
19⅛s	13⅛	MartMa 1.30	5	63	15⅛	14⅛	x1⅛	
2U	5⅛	cMartPr .50e	12	wy	26⅛	25⅛	25⅛—	⅝
15⅞	11⅛	cMarldCup .54	6	75	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
35⅛	3p	MascoCp .36	x9	45	r2⅞	s r2⅛	42⅞+	⅛
27⅛	xy½	Masonite .54	co7	28	18⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
17U	13T	MassyFer 1		4	1r	17	16⅞	⅛
11⅞	7⅛	MasMr 1.19e	7	27	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
16⅞s	11Y	MasCp 1.59e		39	1e	11⅛	1e	
12⅞	10⅛	cMasin 1.0te		53	11⅛	11	11 —	⅛
19⅞	12	MatsgE .28e	12	3	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
48⅛	22½	MayDSt 1.6p	14	3o4	45⅛	45	45⅛—	1⅛
29⅛	20	cMayD pf1.80	2	21⅛	21½	21⅛	21⅛+	1
23	14⅛	MayerOsc 1		7 s5	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛—	6W
3⅛⅛	19⅛	Maytg 1.80a	19	177	29	28	28⅛+	⅛
88⅛	2u⅛	MCA Inc 1	11	e62	85⅛	83⅛	85⅛—	1R
4T	2⅛	McCrory Cp	b	c3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
55⅛	42⅛	McDerm .80	9	177	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛—	⅛
60⅛	25⅛	McDonalds		27	11	x1s5x⅛	49⅛	51⅛+ 1⅛
18	8⅛	McDonD .40		u108	11⅛	14⅛	14UD	⅛
21⅛	11½	McGEd 1.20		c1t	22	19⅛	19	⅛
13⅛	6	McGrwH .56	9	38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛qhq	
22⅛	18	M GH pf1.20		4	18Y	18⅛	18½	
31	10⅛	McKeeCo 1a	7	2	25E	25⅛	25ED	⅛
3r⅛R6		McLean .80	c10	1	3s	e4	34⅛+	⅛
18RR3⅛		McLout 1.6p	5	37	18	17⅛	17⅞	
11⅝	7⅛	McNeil m8pc	61	5	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
1p⅛	13⅛	MeadCp 1.wp	4	286	17	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
20	13	Medusa 1.40	8	9s15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	q
3⅞	1⅛	MEI Cp	7	s17	c3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
17⅛	6	cMelvlISb .48	14	70	16⅛	1y⅛	16⅛—	⅛
14⅛	2½	Menasc .10r	5	x6	11	1pT	10⅛—	⅛
60	28½	MarcStr .80	13	2	46	46	r6	
85⅛	57½	cMerck 1.4p	24	465	u4⅛	73⅛	73⅛—	1
20⅛	10⅛	MerrLyn .60	5	242	16½	15⅛	x6⅛—	⅝
c32⅛	23	cMesP pf1.60		1p6	28½	27⅛	w8⅛+	L⅛
11⅛	7	Mesabi 1m14e		9	g38	lc9⅛	9⅛	h
22	14	cMestaM .80	12	6	17⅛	1uW	17⅛	qh
18⅛	12⅛	MGM m25e		6s	r115⅛	13½	15½—	E
15⅛	5W	Metrom .50	9	117	x4⅛	14	14⅛—	⅛
70	56	cMetE pf7.61		z10	65	65	65 —	1
71	68½	MaE pf1 m12		z50	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛—	⅝
19⅞	8⅛	cMGIC In 10		450	11	10⅛	10⅞+	⅛
14⅛	8½	MichGs xm10	6	5	12⅝	12U	12⅝	q
w9	1⅛	cMichTube 1.2p		r10	24	sw3⅛	24	+1⅛
15⅛	8⅛	cMicrodot .y0	4	60	16⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
c26⅛	9⅛	cMicrow .79t	8	27	1y⅛	15⅛	sly +cl	
c14	10⅛	MidCTl 1.08	17	el	x2⅛	11⅞	11⅞—	E
16⅛	12E	MidSUt 1.26		7 2xw5	13⅛	x3⅛	13⅛+	X
3⅛	c1⅛	Midind Mtg	hq	10	xW	1⅛	c1⅛—	⅛
20	x0⅛	MidldRoss 1	s4	86	16½	16R	16⅛—	L⅛
31⅛	17⅛	MilesLb 1.26	9	53	26	25⅛	25⅝—	L⅛
68	48	MinMM xme6	c22	c469	1f⅛	53⅛	15 +	⅛
11⅛	13⅛	cMinoPL x.56	7	6	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛D	⅛
x3⅛	9⅛	MirroAl .96	8	x	12½	12⅛	1w½	
22⅛	16⅛	MissRiv 1.wp	4	3	18⅛	18⅛	x1⅛—	5⅛
17⅛V	1e7⅛	MoPac pf xc	hq	6	x4Y	14⅛	14⅛—	
20⅛	14⅛	MoPtCe 1.60	7	x	20⅛	20M	20⅛+	⅛
x1⅛	8	MoPSv 84b	6	5	P⅛	8⅛	1⅛—	⅛
48⅞	34	cMobilOl 3.40	6	139	45⅛	44⅛	45⅛+	⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Mobile Hom		1wt	eE	3X	3⅛—	⅛
15⅛	8½	Mohasco m60		5 1xa	12⅝	12Rs	12⅛+	⅛
5⅛	1	cMohk Data		dc	3½	3⅛	c4⅛—	⅛
16⅞	8⅛	MohkRub x	s	u	14T	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	Molycrp .60	15	36	1u⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Monarm Ind	14	8	y⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	S⅛
74U	41	Monsan 2.60	9	274	73⅛	71Y	7e	h
83	48	Mons pf2.75		sc2	81	81	81	
21R	21⅛	MonPw 1m10	7	50	wsw6⅛	2w⅛	we⅛+	W
c23	19⅛	cMonSt 1.80a		37	2xl	20⅛	20⅛	
95⅞s	27⅛	cMoorMc 1.40	s4	128	67⅛	65⅛	65½—	1⅛
71	44T	Morgan 1.80	c11	49	50⅛	48R	50 +	⅛
27	x3⅛	MorrsKn .88	6	10	wx	2p⅛	wl	gd
4⅞	1½	MorseEl .2d		40	2E	2⅛	2E+	⅛
8⅞	2⅛	cMorseSh .28	8	xx5	8⅛	8R	c1⅞D	S⅛
6⅛	1⅛	MtgeTr Am		sc8	2Y	2½	2½—	⅛
c17⅞	33Y	Motorola .70		28cw70	47⅛	r6⅛	47	1S½
44⅛	w1⅞	MtFuel 1.48	1x	53	35½	35⅝	36 +	½
20	16⅛	MtStTel xm52	8	27	x1⅛	18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
8⅛s	4⅛	Munford .66	5	6	6⅛	6⅛s	c6⅞	h
16⅛	11	Munsng 1.pl	31	30	13⅞	13⅛	bc3⅛—	⅝
17R	10⅛	MurphC x.20	7sxw	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛+	⅛	
22⅛	15⅛	MurpOil m68	5	33	18⅛	18X	18⅛—	⅛
17⅛	12	MurryOh 1	5	2	19⅛	xe⅛	13⅛	h
15⅞	12⅛	MuttOm 1.32		7	1eT	1r⅛	14⅛	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅛s	4	MyersL .40	xy	17	6½	c⅛	6⅛	

N

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
42½	32⅛	Nabisco 2.3p	1x	50	34½	34⅛	34½+	⅛
e3⅛	17	NalcoCh .60	18	40	26⅛	s26⅛	26⅛—	⅛
16⅛	4⅛	NarcoSci .yp	7	sx6	11⅞	x1⅛	11⅞+	⅛
22⅛s	10⅛	NashuaC .40	9	18	12	11⅛	12 —	⅛
xt⅛	7⅛	N Avia .69e		11	11⅛	11T	x1⅞+	⅛
10⅛	9⅛	NatCan .53	4	26	9⅞	9⅛	9⅞	
d24⅛	1o⅛	N Can pf1.50		2	21	21	21	h
5w⅛	27	N Chem .32	23	r9	32⅛	31½	31⅞—	1⅛
c46⅞	30⅛	NatDer 2.72	5	1p	37½	37½	37R—	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	NatDist 1.w0	5	wy	15⅛	15	15⅛—	⅛
25⅛	18⅛	NatFuel 2.05	6		1⅛sw0⅛	20Rs	20⅛—	⅛
xt	8⅛	NatGyp x.05	8	70	xo⅛	11⅛	x1⅛—	⅛
5⅝	1⅞	Nat Homes		45	31	2⅝	2U—	⅛
c1⅛	c9⅛	Ntlnd pf1.25		e	11⅛	11½	11⅛+	⅛
c20⅛	9½	Nt MedCarL	14	30	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛+	⅛
r8⅛	9⅛	Nat Semicn	36	1404	46⅛	45⅛	45½—	⅛
16½	11⅛	N Stand m00	5	xl	12Rs	12⅛	1w⅛+	⅛
46⅛	30⅛	cN Starch .50	16	15	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	
45⅛	e2Y	NatStl 2.50a	t	ew	38⅛	37⅛	38⅛+	⅛
37	19⅛	Natoma 1.20	4	89	26	25½	25⅛—	½
37⅛	14⅛	NCR Cp .72	7	c1	24⅛	24	24⅛—	⅛
18⅛	cy⅛	cNeptune .50	8	12	15⅛	x5Y	15⅛	
18⅛	cy⅛	cNeptune .50	8	12	15⅛	x5Y	15⅛	
20⅛	15⅛	NevPw 1.50	y	x16	16	15⅛	15U	+5⅛
23	2p⅛	NevP phwme0		cz10	21⅛	21⅞	2xR	
18⅛	15	NevP pf1.74	hq	y40	16s	1ys	16 +	½
19R	131	NEngEl x.78	7	40	17U	1u⅛	17⅛	+⅛
20⅛	2w⅛	NEngT 2m36	c10	20	2r⅛	w⅛	24⅛—	SR
1⅛4l	8⅛	Newhall .40	9	5	12½	12⅛	12E—	⅛
26⅛	18⅛	Newmt 1.60	1x	183	24⅛	24⅛	2r⅛—	⅝
81	66⅛	Nwmt pf4.58		8	77⅛	77	U7	—cw⅛
2e⅛	1⅛	NYSEG 2.20	s6	sr6	22⅛	22	22	
91	s7⅛	NYSE pf8.80		z30	86	86	86 +	1
99⅛	99	NIM pf xx.75		z8p	99⅛	98½	99⅛—	L⅛
76	63	NiaM pf7.72		z1op	71	71	7xs+	1
41s	31	cNiaM pf 3.9p		z40	3y⅛	36½	36⅞+	½
37	29	NiaM pf 3.6p		z1p	32Y	132⅛	32⅛—	W
15	11	NiaShr 1.13e		1	12⅛	12⅛	s12⅛+	⅛
c18⅛	12⅛	NLT Cp .60c	6	105	1⅛	13⅛	1r +	⅝
71	57⅞	NorfkWn 5	19	21	63⅛	yw⅛	63W+	⅝
22⅛	10⅛	Norris xm20	7	29	19	11½	19 +	Y
40⅛	24W	NoACoal .8p	xx	8	35⅛	34⅞	35 —	⅛
10⅞	5⅛	cNoAMt 1.35e	6	32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
24⅛	12⅛	NoAPhl 1.20		8	1e19⅛	19X	19⅛	
3⅛	2⅝	NoCAlr n.10e	7	22	2⅛	2E	2⅛—	⅛
2r⅛	17⅛	cNorIllGas 2	7	1xp	21⅛	21T	21⅛—	⅛
c18⅛	13⅛	NIndPS 1.36	s8	28	15⅛	16⅛	w1⅞	—T⅛
70	51⅛	N Gs 3ml8e	6	47	69	68	68⅛+	⅛
96	91	cNoNG pf8.48		z100	93	93	s93	
26⅛	15⅛	NoStPw 1.84	8	99	24⅛	24⅛	wr⅛+	⅛
48	11	NSPw pf4.10		z160	42	42	42l	h
4⅞	2⅝	Northgt .70e	169	ct	3⅛	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
33⅛	22⅛	Northrp 1.60	5	e4	30	29⅛	29⅞	
c22⅞	17	cNwst⅛Irl .45	1	197	18⅛	x7⅛	18 —	½
47⅛	erl	NwtBnc 1.70	8	16	38	37⅛	s38 +	⅛
30⅞s	13	cNwEn cfl.80	6	16	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
35½	18⅞	Nwtlnd 1.75	3	52	31⅛	3p⅛	31⅛+	⅞
xy⅛	8R	NwsHnd wt		2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
105½	59	Nwind pfA5	q	4	93	91	93 +	7
105⅛	yp	Nwind pfC5	q	2	93	92	d3 +	el
c78⅛	49	Nwfln pf4.20		xo	70	s68⅛	70	+cxR
10⅛	cu⅞	NwML 1.14e	o	32	10	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
46	34	NwtStl 2.40a	10	cw	36	35⅞	35⅞—	⅛
29⅛	22⅛	Norton 1.70	6	12	24⅛	24	24X—	⅛
22	xp⅛	NortSim .50	11	35p	20⅛	20⅛	2p⅛+	⅛
c4⅛s	25⅛	NortS pfx.yp		84	45	43⅞	45 +	1⅛
cx6⅛	10⅛	cNucorCp .28	4	15	16⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
11⅞	7W	NVF 1.77t	1	47	7½	7⅛	7⅛+	⅛

O

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
34½	7⅛	Oakite P .84	7	1	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	
22⅛	12⅛	OccIPet .75e	4	c836	16⅛	1yW	16⅛—	⅛
12½	6⅛	OccIdPet wt		713	8⅛	8⅛	8X—	⅛
73	40⅛	OccIP pf3.60		56	54½	53⅛	5r⅛	+SW
22U	10	cOccIP pf2.10		65	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
36	2w⅛	OccIP pf2.16		11	28⅛	27	28⅛	+cl⅛
21⅛	13½	OgdenCp 1	3	41	16⅛	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
32⅛	2e	Ogdn pf1.87		1	25R	25½	25R—	⅛
16⅛	12⅛	OhioEd 1.y6	9	98	16	15⅛	15⅛—	⅛
106	oo	OhE pf 10.76		z610	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛—	⅛
50	42⅛	OhEd pf4.44		z90	43	43	43 +	⅛
50	41⅛	OhEd pf4.40		zyp	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛+	⅛
43½	37	OhEd pf3.9p		z120	38	38	38 —	1
1x0⅛	107	OhP pfA 14		z120	109½	109	109⅛+	1R
117⅛	x07	OhPw pf14		z120	111⅛	110⅛	xx1⅛+	1
74	63	OhPw pf7.76		zx00	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	
13E	8⅛	OKC Cp .8pc	4	19	9⅞	9⅛	co⅛+	⅛
25⅛	17T	OklaGE x.40	c10	62	x9X	18⅛	1o —	⅛
25R	17⅛	OklaNG 1.6p	8	16	21⅛	21⅛	14⅛+	⅛
cw9⅛	14⅛	OlinCp x.20		5	75	1w5⅛	25⅛	125T— ⅛
27⅛s	13Y	Olinkraft 1		7121	24⅛	23Y	23⅛—	⅛X
13½	7E	Omark .50	4	cl	1x	11	1x —	⅛
12⅛	10	Opelika 1	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
12Y	7⅛	OrangR 1.20	8	xe6	1x⅛	11W	xx⅛	
m6½	3⅛	Orange .18	16	60	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
33	2r⅛	OtisElv 2.2p	6	75	31⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
c27	11	OutMar 1.20	9	3	20⅞	20⅛	20⅛D	⅛
21⅛	9	OvernitT .80	c1p	16	11⅛	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
15⅛	8⅛	cOverShip .15	3	26	11	10⅞	10⅞	
42⅞	25W	OwenCn .88	18	143	31⅛	30⅛	30½—	⅛
45⅛	32	OwenIll 1.72	9	391	44⅛	44	44 —	⅝
77	62½	Ownil pf4.75		cr	uy⅛	76	76	

P - Q

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
14	11½	PacAS 1.20a		55	12⅛	12Yb	c2⅞+	⅛
1o	14⅛	PacLtg 1.68	6	2w	17⅛	1u⅛	17⅛+	⅛
25⅛	13⅛	PacPetrl m80	12	96	25⅛	24U	25⅛+	⅛
21	14	cPacPw 1.70		8	95	18½	18⅛	l18⅛+ ⅛
15½	12⅛	PacTT 1m20	8	14	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	q
75	69	PacTT pf 6		z260	7e	72⅛	s72X+	⅛
9⅞	7½	PacTin .80a	6	5	7⅛	7⅛l	7⅛—	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	cPaineW m10e	3	91	6	5⅞	c6 +	⅛
c13⅛	8⅛	PalW pf1.30		10	11½	11½	11½+	⅛
5⅞	2⅛	cPalmBc .25	4	8	5	4U	5 +	⅛
9Y	3	Pamida .05e	8	20	6⅛	6⅛	c6⅛	
5⅛	2	PanAm Air	q	192	crW	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
34⅛	27⅛	PanEP 2.10	6	51	29⅛	29T	29⅛—	⅛
11s	6⅛	Paprcft .60b	5	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
15⅛	c8⅛	Pargas .98	7	21	13	s12⅛	13 +	⅛
24⅛	13⅛	ParHan 1.12	7	6	22E	22½	22⅛+	⅛
19⅛	x0⅛	ParkPen .32	8	219	13½	13	13⅛D	L⅛
39½	1rs	Pasco 25c	c	2x	7	39⅛	30⅛	39⅛— ⅛
16⅛	6½	Paylsmw .35	8	3	x4⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
22	9½	PeabGa m08r	10	54	16Y	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
2⅛	1	Penn Cent		10r	1⅛	1½	1½	h
7⅞	3⅛	PennDix .24	6	1u	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
63⅛	36½	Penney 1.16	wo	118	4f⅛	s45	45⅛+	⅛
20	15T	PaPwLt 1m80	7	100	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
x20	c105	PaPLt pf 13		z160	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+S⅛
103	100½	PaPLt pf 11	h	cz70	1px	1p1	101	
92	79	PaPL pf8m70		z100	83	82½	83	D 1
52	4r⅛	PaPL pf4.50		zup	45⅛	r5⅛	s45⅛—	½
50½	41R	cPaPL pf4.40		z50	44	44	44 +	½
26R	17⅛	Pennwlt xme6	8	42	24	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
22	18⅛	Penwl pfx.60	q	4	19U	19⅛	19U—	⅛
2e⅛	sx7	cPennzoI 1.20	6	190	20⅛	19⅛	w0W	+L⅛
70	40⅞	PepsiCo 1.6p	15	172	63⅞	62⅛	y3⅛D	1⅛
c30	16	PerkElm .28	22	11t	24⅛	s24	24	—5⅛
25⅛	16⅛	Pet Inc 1.tp	7	7	22⅛	22R	2w⅞+	⅛
c15⅞	11	Petinc pf 1		4	13⅛	13⅛	1xe⅛—	⅛
13⅛	6⅛	PeterPl .80	15	31	11½	11⅛	11⅛	q
2r⅛	8⅛	Petrolan .50	8	89	23	22½	11⅛	q
71⅛s	3r1	PetrieS .80a	c	11	8159⅛	19⅛	59⅛	
2r⅛	8⅛	Petrolan .50	8	89	23	22½	22⅛l	⅛
36⅛	23⅛	Pfizer .76a	14	508	26⅛	26	26⅛+	⅛
40⅛	29	PhelpD 2.20	1w	131	35⅛	33⅛	er⅛—	1⅛
x5⅛	xx⅛	PhilaEl 1.64	7	571	13⅛	l12⅞	13⅛	h
1-xy	1-32	PhilaEl rt		q4162	3-64	1-32	1d32	—1-64
93	74	PhlE pf9.50		z340	184	83⅛	83⅛—	⅝
84	67	cPhlIE pfimut		cz60	76	76	76 —	⅛
68½	57	PhilaEl pf u		z10p	62	yw	y2	+cw
46⅛	37	PhilE pf4.68		z30	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
44	35	PhilE pf4.40		z10	37½	37½	37R	
e9	32½	PhilE pfem8p		z60	34⅛	33½	33½—	1
12⅛	10W	PhilaSub .7p	u	69	12	11⅛	12 +	⅛
c50⅛	40⅞	Philipmorr .90	1r	569	47⅛	46⅛	47⅛+	⅛
6	2	Philips Ind		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛—	⅛
9⅞	5⅛	Phil pf.25p		c3	y⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
60⅛	37	PhilPet 1.60	11	401	16⅛	55½	11U	—S⅛
1⅛	3⅞	PhillVnH m40		5	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
c19½	7⅛	Pickwk .08e	7	30	12	11⅛	l11⅛	
15	9⅛	PiedNG 1.40	5	1	14	14	14	
6⅛	2⅝	Pier 1 Imprt	16	34	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛—	L⅛
71	36	Pillsbury 2	13	63	75½	74⅛	71½+	⅛
31	19⅛	Pion Cp 1.2p	c10	51	30½	30	30⅛+	⅛
20⅛	11⅛	PitneyB .60	9		69sxu⅞s	17⅛	xu⅛	L½
28	13½	PittFrs .80b	10	6	19½	19⅛s	19⅛—	⅛
8x⅛	36U	Pittston x.60	7	wrl	72⅞	70X	70⅛—	2⅛
37⅛	35⅛	Pittston wi		28	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛—	cl⅛
21½	15⅛	Pizza Hu t	14	574	lw1⅛	19⅛	21⅛+	⅛
5⅞	1⅛	Plan Resrch	7	137	3⅛	3⅛	3½—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Playboy mx2	11	sw2	ce⅛	3⅛	3½	
18⅛	c6⅛	Plessy 1.38e	5	bo	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛+	⅛
7⅛	e⅛	PNBM .45e	12	1xp	4⅛	4⅛	r⅛	qh
43	xt	Polaroid .32	32	1388	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛—	⅛
13⅛	3⅛	Ponderosa	25	345	10⅛	9⅛	10½	
wp⅛	13⅛	Portec 1b	4	10	17⅛	16⅛	16U	hq
66½	63	Portr pf5.50		z190	y5	65	65	
106½	99½	PoG pf11mtp		z300	xp0⅛	100⅛	c100⅛	q
5p⅛	lwe	cPotltch 1.50	10	30	45⅛	45	4r⅛+	1
13⅛s	10	PotmEl 1.1y	7	115	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
50⅛	50	PotEl pf5m46		z30	11⅛	51⅛	51⅛+	⅝
4	35½	PotEl pf4.04		z50	e8½	38½	38½—	R
34⅛	26⅛	PotEl pfw.44		q	2129	s128⅛	29 +	Y
32	w4⅛	PPGInd 1.70	8	104	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛+	⅛
16	x0	Premr pf.00		12	14⅛	14	14⅛+	⅛
100⅛	78½	ProctGam 2	21	8u	86⅛	85	8y +	⅛
8⅞	5⅞	ProdRsh .3p	9	1	c7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
38⅛	x8⅞	cProler 1.4p	3	9	33⅛	3eX	33⅛l	⅛
6	sc3Y	PSA Inc		110	4	eU	3⅞—	⅛
16⅛	l12⅛	cPSvCol 1.20		7s28	14⅛	x4⅛	1r⅛—	⅛
17⅛	s12	cPSvEG 1.72	s8	122	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+	⅛
76⅛	lyr½	PSEG pf7.80		qcz50	71½	71⅛	71½+	⅛
76	s61	PSEG pf7m12		z100	67	67	6U	q
52	142½	PSEG pf5.05		z20	45Rs	45½	1r1½+	⅝
41½	34	PSEG pf4.08		z1x0	38⅛	38½	38⅛+	⅛
15⅛	1x2⅛	PSEG pf1.40		1	13⅛	x3⅛	13⅛—	⅛
41	29⅞	PSvInd 2.56	10	14	35⅛	35½	35⅛+	⅞
rr	ly	PSInd pf3.50		z300	36	36	36	
18⅞	11½	PSvNH 1.80	17s	7	17⅛	x7⅛	lx7⅛—	⅛
V ⅛	x1	cPSvNM xm21	1	45	16⅛	16⅛	16½+	⅛
9⅛	31	Publckr Ind	9	61	5	4⅞	4⅞	
4⅞	2⅛	Pueblol .2wp	7	c3	3	3	3	q
2u⅛	l18⅞	PugSdP 2.16	6	74	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	
34	28½	Pullman Inc	9	174	31⅛	30½	30⅛—	⅝
14½	7⅛	cPurexCp .96	9	94	1r⅛	14⅛	14⅛+	⅛
20	14⅛	Purex pf1.3t			111	s18⅛s18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
3⅛	x1⅛	Puritn Fash		4x	31	2⅞	3	D ⅛
36⅛	17⅛	Purolator 1		11	23	e2	s31⅛	l32 D ⅛
20Rs	12⅛	QuakOat .1r	13	101	1⅛	18	18⅛+	⅛
10wWs	o9	QuaO pf9.5y		z70	1ppl	100	100	lDS⅛
26⅛	l15	cQlakStO .u2	c1p	rp	17⅛	16½	s6⅛—	⅛
7⅛	4	Questor .12t		9	6	6	6	

R

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
45⅛	3y	RalstonP .90	16	155	42⅞	l42s	42⅞+	⅝
5⅞	2⅛	cRamad .09p	12	176	3⅛	3	3⅛	
10ls	6U	Rancotn .40		6	7⅛	u⅛s	7⅛	q
8⅛s	5	RapAm .37p		17	6s	5⅛	cy	
w8	lwp⅝	RapAm pf 3		c2	24⅞	24⅛	wr⅛—	⅛
30⅛	17⅛	Raybest 1m50	4	33	30½	29⅛	30 —	
22⅛	7⅛	Raymint .48	8	wy	18⅛	18⅛	bc8⅛—	⅛
59⅛	25⅛	cRaytheon 1	12	ce00	53⅛	52	53	
21⅞	10⅛	RCA 1	17	747	11⅛	17⅛	18Y+	⅛
55½	39	RCA cvpf 4		18	50l	48⅛	49⅛+	⅛
42½	33½	RCApf e.50		z280	39½	39	39½+	cl½
27	15E	RdgBate .35	t	36	18⅛	s18⅛	18⅛—	⅛
4½	1⅛	Redman Ind		27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	h
14⅛	7⅛	ReeceCp .74	c10	5	xx	11	11 —	⅛
36R	16⅛	Reed Tool	13	82	35⅞	35⅛	35⅛+	½
21⅞	15⅛	Reeves 1.80	10	7	18⅛	s18⅛	11R	
15E	10⅛	ReichCh .6y	3	4es	11⅛	11⅛s	11⅛—	⅛
11⅛	10⅛	ReliaEl .90	4	77	13⅛	13⅛s	13⅛	
8½	4⅛	RelGp .20p		16	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
x6⅛	7⅛	cReG pfC.65p		xr	9	8Y	8⅛—	⅛
18⅛	10W	ReG pfB.5lp		12	12	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
c14⅛s	7½	Republic Cp	4	151	8⅛	c7⅛	8⅛D	½
1w	8⅛	RepFinS .88	6	26	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛+	⅛
3⅛	1	RepMtg oinv		4	1⅛	c1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
35⅛	22⅛	RepSll 1.60a		54	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛—	⅛
10⅞	4⅛	ResrvOil .12	7	44	cuT	7⅛	7El	⅛
22½	13⅛	RetailCred 2	9	s5	5 w0T	20E	20⅛—	⅛
37⅛	17⅛	RevcoDS .r8	17	2y	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
MC⅛	l⅛R	6⅛ RevCop m25p		9	33	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
81½	47E	Revlon 1mrp	18	224	71	69½	70⅛—	1
r⅛	2⅛	Rexahm .28	7	110	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
24⅛	xw⅛	Rexnrd 1.20	5	12	20⅛	20½	20⅛—	R
2r⅛	14⅛	ReynMet 1a	s4	149	20⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
59	rr⅛	ReyM pf4.50		2	50	150	150	
10⅛	7	ReySec .40a	5	16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
12⅛	8	Richardsn 1	9	6	8½	8⅛	8⅛+	⅛
24½	13⅞	RichMer .64	10	30	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
c14⅞	10	Richmnd .80	7	36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
17⅞	10⅛	cRiegelT 1.30	6	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
16⅞	8	RioGran .60	7	8	10⅛	16⅛	xy⅛—	⅛
1p⅞	7½	RioGr pf.80		28	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
11⅛	4⅛	RiteAid .16	xt	559	13⅛	12⅛	13⅛+	⅛
24⅛	11½	RivianF .9p	9	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
16	19	Robshaw .70	2l	wl	11	10½	10⅛—	⅛
23E	1e⅛	Robrtsn 1.38	5	4	19⅛	sx9⅛	l19⅛q	
15⅛	9	Robins .24a	xp	156	10⅛	9⅛	xp⅛	
17⅛	18⅛	RochG 1.28b	6	20	15⅛	15X	x1⅛+	⅛
10⅞	9⅞	RochTel m76	9	30	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
11⅛	4⅞	Rockowr .52	13	x6	9	8⅞	9 +	⅛
25½	11	cRockwlint 2	8	47	22⅛	22W	22⅛—	⅛
62	50	cRklnt pf4.75		c	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛+	⅛
22½	17	Rklnt pfx.35		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
85½	46½	RohmH 1.28	17	20	42E	yx	y1	—1⅛
11	7⅛	Rohrlnd .40		9	7⅛	u⅛l	7⅛—	W
22⅛	11⅛	Rollins .30	14	278	19⅛	s119⅛	x9⅛	h
8⅛s	4⅛	Ronson .14p	22	11	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛+	L⅛
16	c9⅛	Roper 1.20	6	14E	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛	
25⅛	17⅛	RorerA .90	9	16	17⅛	sx7⅛	17⅛l	⅛
48⅛	27T	Rosario .4Cb	15	77	33⅛	33	33⅛+	⅛
19⅛	8U	RoyNCol .72	xe	su2	14⅞	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
39⅛	s24½	RoyID 3.26e	3	45	34⅛	34	34 —	⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Roylind .45t	9	55	5⅛	5	5⅛—	⅛
25½	14	Rubbrm .4p	27	5	22	2wl	22	
25⅛	11	Rucker .20	5	104	17⅛	17	17⅛—	M
12sl	5⅞	RussTog .76	17	18	9	8⅛	9 +	⅛
9	3⅛	Ryder Sys	hq	151	7⅛	c6⅛	6⅛—	⅛

S

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1twq	41⅛	35 SabineR .56	10	3	3r⅛	34	34⅛	
3½	1½	Safegrd Ind	13	14	2½	w½	2R—	⅛
52⅛	34⅛	SafewyStr 2	x1	c5	49⅛	49	49⅛	
37⅛	26½	StJoMin 1m20		8	ww5	37⅛	35⅛	37⅛+
12⅛	8⅞	StJoLtP 1.12	11	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛—	
27⅛	w1⅛	StLSaF 2.50	7	23		22⅛	l22⅛—	⅛
c11⅞	o½	StPaulS .96a		40	10⅛	1p⅛	10⅛+	⅛
3W⅛	L⅛	SrgiP 1mr0	7	102	29⅛	28⅛	29⅛+	½
7⅛	3⅛	Salan .24b	10	x12	5	5	5 —	⅛
13⅛	10⅛	SanDGs 1.2p	11	104	11⅛	11	11	
10⅞	2⅛	Sandrs Asso	2	38	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
14⅛	5⅛	SJuanR .40	15	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
30U	24⅛	SFelnd 1.80	8	1o8	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛+	⅛
8⅞	7	SFeldn pf.10		5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛+	W
35⅞	18⅛	SantFeInt .30	9	s84	23⅛	22T	23⅛—	⅛
14	5⅛	SargWel .40	8	11	11	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
5⅛	3	Saul RlEst		50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
8⅛	6½	SavanE .10e	4	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
c13	9	SavnEA 1.34		1	11	11	11	
e⅛VS	⅛	Sav A Stop		14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	
s6⅞	3	SavODr .15e	9	19	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	L⅛
7⅛sc	1⅛	SavinB Mch	4	25	4⅛	c4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Saxon Ind	14	84	3½	3⅛s	3⅛	
30⅛	15½	SchlitBr .68	16	64	18½	17⅛	18⅛	
90½	69	Schlumb .60	23	291	75	73⅛	74½—	11
14⅛	9	SCM Cp .5p	3	21	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛+	X

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
9⅛	4⅞	SCOAInd .60	6	15	9	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
9⅞	6	ScotLad .36	3	28	6⅛	c6	6 —	⅛
19⅛	9⅛	ScotFet 1.88	9	37	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
x5⅛	8⅛	ScottFor .74	6	97	15⅞	15⅛	bx5⅞+	⅛
x9⅛	12⅛	ScottPap .68	8	79	15⅛	15Y	15⅛—	⅛
11⅛	5	Scttys .10	10	11	6⅛	5⅛s	6⅛+	⅛
15	8⅛	ScovillMfg 1	16	29	9⅛	c9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
36⅛	25½	cScovil pf2.50		1	28	28s	28	
6⅛	4	ScudDuoVt	10	xp9	1⅛	4⅛	5 +	⅛
8⅛	7X	Scudd pf.83e		el	7⅛	u⅛	7⅛+	⅛
24⅛	10E	Sea Cont .30	3	xt	14⅛	14	14 —	⅛
31⅛	1u⅞	SeabCL x.40	5	185	19⅛	19½	19⅛+	⅛
6⅞	2½	SeabWA m14t	1t	o	4⅛	cr⅛	4⅛—	⅛
37	wy⅛	Seagram mlp	13	48	27⅛	2y⅞	26U	W
1rE	c7	SealdPw .1p	18	8	12⅛	11⅞	x2⅛+	⅛
21⅛s	13½	SearleG .12	c18	476	15⅛	15W	15⅛+	X
74⅞	49⅛	Sears x.60a	c	26c156	64U	63⅛	y4⅛+	LX
r	1⅛	Seatrain Lin	300	11	3	wU	3	hgh
m 38⅛	21½	Sedcoinc .13		su	sy812t	2r⅛	25l	
7⅞	ce⅛	cSvcCpInt .12	4	5	5	5	sc5	
7⅛	3Y	cShakspro .2l		8	cyl 5	5	1t	
57⅛	39⅛	VcShellOil 2.60	6	22	53⅛	53⅛	53½q	h
48⅛s	erW	cSherwW 2.20	u	111	36⅛	36	3y⅛+	T
19⅛	VL⅛	SignalCo .op	sy	44	16½	16	16½+	
17Y	xr	Signal pf 1	h	2	15	1⅛gh	14⅛qhq	
cr1⅛	25½	SignodeCp 1		x1	11	e3⅛	32⅛	e27⅛L⅛
o⅛	lc2R	SimPrec .1w		x0	39	6⅛s	6½	6⅛q h
24	12	Simm .88a	14	10	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛+	⅛
19⅛s	8⅛	cSimpopat .40	21	58	5lm2⅛	12⅛	1w⅛	DS⅛
17⅞	9⅛	SingerCo m4p		152	xc⅛	11	11⅛	
clos	l27⅛	Singr pfem5p		11	3x⅞	31⅛	31⅛—	½
29E	10⅛	SkaggCo myp	11	cl	weU	we⅛	23⅛+	⅛
66	53⅛	Skelly 1m20a	s7	15	65⅛	65½	y5⅛—	⅛
7xW	cyU	Skil Corp c		150	r	9sl	8⅛	91+ ⅛
26	13⅞	cSkyline mwrc	11e	72	16⅛	15Xsx⅛		
36E	15⅛	cSmithInt mey	c1p	60	28⅛	27⅛	21E	ILE
c57W	re⅛	cSmithkline w	13	1p	51gl	51⅛	tx⅛	—L⅛
13⅛	7⅛	cSmithTr .4t	o	3	12⅛	12T	1w⅛	
16R	xp	RcSmucker m80		lic2	16½	16RV	1e⅛	l⅛
12⅛	cu⅛	SolaBas .u0		11	8	10⅛	VL	1w⅛L.W
r⅛	cx	UcSonsta Inc	11	2	2R	w⅛	w⅛q	
xeL	5	SVONYCp mpre		c2rc	572	cl⅛	c8⅛	c8⅛
9	4	RMCSOS Con m3r		llsc1	7⅛	u⅛	7⅛—	⅛
c16⅞	co	YcSCarEG 1.48		c145	15⅞	x1⅛	l15⅛	h
16⅛	c9	½cSoJerIn xmty	17s	c2	13	13	1e	
w4⅛	16½	Sdwn pf1.ip		18	21R	w0⅛	21⅛+	1
1ys	9½	Soe tBkg .60	i	9	xx⅞	11⅛	1xY	
MC⅛	⅛R	16YcSCalE 1.68		1s76	1⅛sx	l11⅛		qh
13⅛	c8⅛	SouthnCo 1.4p		ucu4	13	12⅛	12sqh	
30TMS	1⅛	So nGE w.28	18	1s3pl	27⅛	20⅛	20⅛+	⅛
c59⅛	41	SoNRes 1.65	8	23	1r9⅛	18⅛	48⅛+	⅛
31U	24⅞	SouPac w.wr	11	lyy	wu⅛	27½	27⅛	—L⅛
c35⅛	40	Sou Ry 2.x2	11	sx5	49⅛	r8⅛	lr8T—	⅛
6⅛	5⅛	Sou Ry pf.50		7	5⅛	5½	5½—	⅛
32	19⅛	SouUGs 1.60	8	54	31⅛	30½	31⅛+	1⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SwstFor 2.0	6	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛l	L⅛
19	12⅛	SwtFl pf1.50		3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
11½	9⅞	SwstPSv .90	9	27	10⅛	10⅛	10ED	⅛
9⅛	5	Sparton .24a	4	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
13⅛	6⅞	SperryHut 1	11	1	11	11	11	
48⅛	25⅛	SperryR 7.6	11	329	42⅛	41	42 —	⅝
12⅛	5⅛	Sprague El		22	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
10⅞	8⅛	Spring M .75	15	8	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
26⅞	14⅛	SquarD 110.	13	182	18½	17⅞	18⅛	
41⅛	24⅛	Squibb .84	16	416	32⅛	31⅞	32½+	⅛
65	34⅛	StaleyM 160	7	52	61⅛	59	59⅛—	1⅛
23⅛	10⅛	StPoor 1.92a		45	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛+	⅛
72⅛	52½	StBrand 128.	16	47	68W	67⅛	68⅛+	1⅛
34	33	StdBrand wi		5	34	34	34	
59⅛	45	StdBr pf3.50		z60	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛—	⅝
50⅛	25⅛	StBPaint 3.2	24	60	40	39	39⅛+	⅞
33	22⅛	StdOilCal 2	5	286	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	
53W	36	StdOilInd 2	8	362	47⅛	47	47⅛	
85⅛	44½	StOilOh 1m36	20	220	70⅛	69⅛	70⅛	lLR
55	50	SO Oh pf27.5		z10	50	50	50	
11⅛	6⅛	StdPress .40	5	32	7⅛	c7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	6⅛	StdPrud 6.6	14	32	6⅛	6	6⅛	
10⅞	7⅛	Standex .56	5	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	StanWks 96.	9	19	18	1u⅛	18	
8⅞s	6	Stanray 6.0	55	8	6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
4⅛	1	StaMut Inv		52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12	9⅛	StaMS 1.10e		28	10U	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
87	40	StaufCh 2.40	8	153	76⅛	75	75⅞—	⅝
c85⅛	39⅛	Stau pf1.80a		1	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞+	1⅛
6⅛s	4⅛	Sterchi 4.8	10	13	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
25⅛	15⅛	SterDrug 7.0	13	218	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
5⅛	2	SterlPre .11t	6	39	5⅛	5	5X+	⅛
17	8	Sterndnt .40	7	14	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
19⅛	10⅛	StevensJ .20	10	137	16⅛	15⅛	15½—	1⅛
25U	17	StewWa 1.92	7	8	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
26⅛	12⅛	StokVC 12.0	6	67	19⅞	19	19T—	⅛
12⅛	10½	StokVC pf 1		z1860	10⅛	10½	10½	
72½	32⅛	StoneW 2.53	10	12	57⅛	56Y	55⅛—	1⅛
12⅛	8⅛	StoneCon 6.8	3	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
20⅛	9⅞	StopShp 11.8	5	7	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛+	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	Storge Tech	7	650	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
21⅛	12⅛	StorerBdg 1	7	8	15⅛	15⅛s	15⅛+	⅛
11⅛	6⅛	cStridRite .70	6	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
r2	19	StuWor 1.32	12	39	40U	39⅛	39⅛—	c1⅛
31½	16	StW pfA1.40		13	30⅛	29	29½—	1½
3⅛	1⅛	Suave Shoe	6	9	2⅛	2R	2⅛—	⅛
13⅛	11⅛	SubProGs 1	7	25	16⅛	16⅛	l16⅛+	⅛
8⅛	4⅛	SuCrest 3.0	4	1	u⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
14⅛	9⅛	Sun Chm .40		11	9⅛	9⅛	c9⅛—	⅛
37½	29	SunOil 1r	6	20	21⅛	30⅛	31⅛+	⅛
40½	32	Sun O pf2.25		26	33	33⅛	32⅛+	⅛
21⅛	11⅛	Sunbeam 1	12	222	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
26⅛	12⅛	Sundstrd 8.0	5	30	17	16⅛	15⅛—	⅛
40	29⅛	Sunds pf3.50		3	35⅛	35½	35⅛+	1⅛
15½	9	SunshMg .36	17	301	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
25⅛	15	SupVal 1.18	8	15	25	25	25 +	⅛
2⅛	153	SuprOil 160.	13	79	196	193⅛	196 —	1⅛
5⅛	3	SupmkG .20	29	24	r	e⅛	4 +	⅛
18⅛	9⅛	Suprscpe		4	21	12⅛	11⅛	12 +5⅛
6⅛	2⅛	SutroMt .25e	22	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	⅛
7	4	Swank .48	6	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛+	⅛
22⅛	12R	Sybron .84	9	32	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
9⅛	3	Systron Don	7	7	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛

T

1975 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
28½	11⅛	TaftBrd .20	7	24	17⅛	17⅛	1u⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ta'cott Nat		4	3	3	3	
8⅛	5	Talley .60	6	24	7	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
11⅛	7⅛	Talley pfB 1		2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛—	⅛
18	9⅛	TampEl 1.04	10	363	15	14⅛	15 +	⅛
58⅛	15⅛	Tandy Corp	12	325	4⅛	43⅛	44⅛+	⅛
7⅛	4	Tappan .28		4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
17⅛	4⅛	Technico'r	6	2	6⅛	6	6⅛—	⅛
14⅛	5	Technicon	9	34	1⅛	7⅛	8⅛+	⅛
41⅛	18⅛	Tektronx .24	13	20	38⅛	32⅛	38⅛—	⅛
6	2⅛	Tolocor .25	6	14	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
25⅛	9⅛	Teledyn .32t	8	146	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
9⅛	1⅛	Teleprmpt		85	6	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
3⅛	2	Telex Cp	14	629	2⅛	2⅛	w⅛+	L⅛
27⅛	19⅛	Tennco 1.76	6	224	25	24⅛	24⅛—	⅛
3⅛	⅛	cTennco wt A		1110	⅛	⅛	⅛	—1d16
20⅛s	12⅛	TesoroP .40		3	83	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
23⅛	21⅛	Texaco 2a		6	c711	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛— ⅛
40	23⅛	TexCom .98	11	85	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛+	⅛
37⅛	25½	TxETr 1.70	8	57	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛+	⅛
23	25	TxET pf2.87		12	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	
33⅛	23½	TexGsT 18.8	7	41	29⅛	23⅛	29⅛—	⅛
36⅛	23⅞	Texsgif 1.20	6	43	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛+	⅛
14	8⅛	Texaslnd .1b	9	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛—	⅛
119⅛	61	Texlnst 1	35	600	100⅛	97⅛	100⅛—	⅛
10⅞	6⅛	Texas Intl		5537	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
21⅛	13	TexOGs .61b	6	525	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛—	⅛
21⅛	15½	TexPac Ld	15	2	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
25⅛	16⅛	TexUl 1.24	10	252	20	19⅛	19⅛+	⅛
8⅛	2⅛	Texfl Ind		2	6	6	6	
25	12⅛	Textron 11.0	8	91	20⅛	19½	19⅛—	⅛
32½	20⅛	Textr pf2.03		74	25⅛	125	25 —	⅛
24⅛	15	Textr pf1.40		11	20	19½	19⅛	
17⅛	9⅛	Thickol .70	5	22	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+	⅛
46½	25⅛	ThomBet .76	20	6	35⅛	35	35 —	⅛
11	5	Thomin .40b	16	3	7⅛	7½	7½—	⅛

(Continued on next page.)

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1975 High	1975 Low
Amsterdam	83.80	83.80	97.20	77.00
Brussels	118.17	119.75	137.97	106.45
Frankfurt	133.73	136.81	143.00	110.56
London 30	329.80	321.60	365.20	146.00
London 500	147.83	145.46	156.14	64.49
Milan	78.11	78.30	108.86	78.11
Paris	128.00	126.10	138.70	90.70
Sydney	404.79	402.13	404.79	289.88
Tokyo (n)	302.47	303.31	333.11	268.24
Tokyo (o)	4100.82	4101.68	4564.52	3527.04
Zurich	257.80	247.80	291.30	206.30

(n) New. (o) Old.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Sterling
7 D.	6 -6⅝	2⅞-3⅝	2⅝-3⅛	9⅞-10⅞
1 M.	6⅝-6⅞	3⅛-3⅝	2⅛-2⅝	10⅞-11⅛
3 M.	7⅛-7⅝	3⅞-4	3⅝-3⅞	11⅛-11⅞
6 M.	8⅛-8⅝	4⅛-4⅝	4⅛-4⅝	12⅛-12⅞
1 Y.	8⅝-8⅞	5⅝-5⅞	5⅝-5⅞	12⅞-13⅞

DC Gold Index Quotation & European Gold Markets

Oct. 7, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London	142.00	142.50	+1.75
Zurich	142.50	143.25	+2.75
Paris (12.5 kilo)	147.42	149.84	+5.20

U.S. dollars per ounce.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from preceding page.)

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¾	4⅛	ThomJW .50	11	32	7¼	6¾	7¼+	⅜
6⅛	4⅛	Thriftlg 4.6	12	3	5½	5½	5½	
19⅝	9⅞	TI Corp 1	16	s42	x1	10⅛	10½—	¼
42⅝	30¼	TidwelM .70	7	9	33½	33⅛	33½—	⅛
16⅞	7¼	Tigerint .40	1x	25	11¼	11⅛	11½—	⅛
61	24¾	TimeInc 2	12	42	55⅝	55	55 —	¼
c19⅞	10¼	TimeMir .50	10	169	16	x5⅛	15⅛	
40	24¼	Timkn 2.20a	6	15	36½	36⅛	36½—	⅜
13⅞	9⅛	cTish Rlty		4	11¼	11¼	11¼—	⅛
22¾	16⅝	TolEdis 2.12	7	16	21¼	21	21 —	⅛
12⅝	6X	TonkaCp .40	10	5	8¾	8½	8⅝—	⅛
8⅛	4⅝	ToolRol .40b	9	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
29⅞	13½	TraneCo .96	9	28	20½	19⅞	20 1	W
39½	24¼	TranUn 1.60	11	12	26½	25¾	26⅛+	⅛
12½	5¼	Trans W Air		135	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
1e⅛	7¼	TranWF 16.	7	11	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
10¼	6	Transam .62	10	148	7⅞	7⅜	7⅝—	⅛
21¼	17½	Trainc 1.64e		19	20⅞	20⅞	20¼+	¼
9⅝	u¾	Transco .80	10	45	8½	8⅜	8⅜—	⅛
8⅛	5⅞	Transcn 45.	8	9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛—	⅛
7⅝	4⅛	TranOh .20r	3	3	5	5	5 —	⅛
19⅞	12¾	Tranwy 1.40	16	34	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝—	⅛
28½	19⅛	Travirs 1.08	12	133	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜—	⅜
36½	27	Travelr pf 2		8s23½	23W		23¼+	⅛
HU	4¼	TRE Corp		4	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜—	
22⅞	16	TriCont .96e		79	18T	18⅛	18⅛—	⅜
3r¼	28½	TriCn pf2.50		6	29½	29¼	29R	
16	11⅜	Triaind .90a	3	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜—	¼
13	5⅛	TrianPfc 4.0		9	8⅛	8½	8½—	⅛
32½	9½	Trinityind 1	6	68	32	30½	31⅛—	⅜
26	13¾	Tropican .20	17	94	24¼	22⅞	23½—	⅛
27	14¼	TRW In 120.	8	160	25	24⅞	24½—	⅛
62¼	48½	TRW pf450.		6	55	55	55 +	½
66	41⅜	TRW pf44.0		1	59¾	59⅞	59⅞	h
12X	7⅞	TucsonG .96	7	139	10¼	10⅛	10⅛—	⅛
15½	5⅛	TwenCen 40.	7	22?	14	13½	13⅞D	½
19⅝	8½	TycoLb .20e	9	48	13¾	13⅝	13¾	
24½	13½	cTylerCp 60.	4	17	19⅛	18¾	19⅛+	⅜

U

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
27¼	13⅝	UAL In 6.0a	11	151	23⅝	23	23¼—	¼
24½	17	Uarco 1.20a	3	21	18¾	18¼	18E—	⅜
14⅝	10¼	UGI Cp 1.32	6	13	12¼	12⅛	12¼—	⅛
27	25	UGI pf2.75	q	z820	25⅝	w5⅛	25⅝	
12⅝	8½	UMC Ind 1	7	16	18⅛	10	x0⅛+	⅛
3	1⅜	UMET Tr		5	1⅜	1⅜s	1⅜	
10½	7½	Unarco 50.	3	c1	8½	8½	8½+	¼
10⅞	6¾	UnBanc .84b	7	27	9⅛	9	9 +	⅛
75⅛	37¼	UnCamp 2	12	103	65⅞	64⅝	65 —	⅜
66½	40⅛	UnCarb 24.9	7	376	57½	56½	57⅝—	⅜
13⅝	8	UnCom 1.33	8	23	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
8⅜	2½	Union Corp	9	11	5⅝	5¾	5¾	
13⅝	9⅝	Un Elec 1.w8	8	121	12½	12¼	12½	
42½	35	cUnEl pf 4		z50	37	37	37 +	½
c37	130¼	UnEl pf3.50		z40	32½	32½	32½	
2y¾	23¼	UnEl pf2.72		8	25⅛	25¼	25⅝+	¼
5⅞	2½	Un Fidelity	15	44	5⅜	5½	5⅜	
50⅞	32½	UnOCal 198	6	82	45½	45	4t —	⅜
66	43	UOCa pf2.50		6	53¼	58¼	158W—	⅜
82¼	61¾	UPacCp 2.80	19	102	72¾	71¼	72⅛+	1½
10	6⅜	Uniroyal .70	8	80	8⅞	IT	8¼	
8x¾	66½	Uniryal pf 8		z1⁰0	73W	72¼	72⅛—	¼
8	3⅛	Unit Brands		25	5	4⅞	4⅞—	⅛
8⅝	5⅛	UnBrnd pfA		3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	h
8¼	6	UnitCp .72e		9	u¼	7	7⅛—	⅛
8⅞	cr⅝	U FinCal .wp	5		5¾	5¾	5⅝—	⅛
12⅞	6⅜	UnGasP .72	8	6e	1½	11¼	11⅜+	⅛
12½	y¼	Un Guarnty	13	18	7	6⅞	6⅞—	LW
c22½	17½	U Illum w.32	1	25	21⅞	21⅜	21½—	⅛
12½	cy½	UnlHnd .40	6	19	10⅜	9¾	10 —	¼
5¼	1⅛	Unitrinn .10		14s	3⅜	3⅜	c3⅝	
12¼	9¼	cUJerBk 1.04	8	9	10¼	10⅜	10⅝+	¼
15½	10⅞	cUnitMM m80		1y	2⅛	11⅞	12⅛	
2pl	llc	Un Nuclr	47	sw6	15⅛	14⅞	115⅛	h
2½	1½	UnitPk Min	hq	sw0	1⅜	1¼	1⅜D	⅛
16	6	UnitRefg m48	5	7	9⅞	9U	9⅞q	h
36¾	25½	USFidG 2.48	c 1w	54	31T	30⅞	31	
17¼	12¼	USFoS 1.50e		1	14W	14¼	14¼—	⅛
21¼	14⅛	USGyps 1.60	x5	108	16⅛	15⅞	16 —	⅛
25½	20	USGy pf1.80		2	21¼	21⅛	21⅛—	⅜
7⅞	3E	US Home		2r2	4	3⅞	4 +	¼
5⅞	2½	cUS Ind .20r		s15	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞q	
14	6¼	USLeasg .28	5	25	6⅝	cy⅛	6½—	⅜
4⅞	1⅜	US Rltyinv		11	1⅞	1¾	1Y—	⅛
13½	7⅝	US Shoe .95	7	42	12⅝	12⅜	12⅞	
71⅝	38¼	US Sft wm80	5	8x0	63⅞	6	62½—	7
2w	13¼	USTobac .o0	11	371	19⅞	19⅛	19⅞+	¼
62⅛	31W	Unit Tech 2	8	413	58½	57⅛	58¼—	⅛
143⅛	16¼	UnTech pf 8		16	135⅛	133⅜	135⅛—	⅛
16	12½	UniTel 1.12	9	95	13¾	13⅝	13⅝—	⅛
2	7-16	UniTel wt c		14	1⅛	1⅛s	1⅛—	
2p⅝	15X	UnTI 2pf1.50	h	5	17⅝	17T	17⅝	
31	16⅞	Univar x.4p	5	c6	27¾	27⅞	27⅞	
41W	w5½	UnLeaf 2.24	6	6	36⅝	35	35¼—	W
18	x1¼	UOP .90	7	25	1w½	12¼	12½	
c53	3pl	Upjohn m96c	17	162	37⅞	34⅝	36⅛—	⅜
17¼	c9¼	USLIFE .32	5	1e6	10⅝	10¼	10⅞—	⅛
x6⅜	8½	UslifeF .96a	10	7	10	9⅞	10 +	⅛
c22¼	12	USM stox.20	5	96	2x¼	21⅜	2x⅝q	
w7⅝	19⅞	USM pf2.xp		6	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛+	⅛
74⅞	39½	cUtahInt 1a	14	10⁴s	52¼	50Y	51T—	⅛
25⅞	23⅛	UtahPL 2.36	1142		26⅞	26⅜	25T—	¼
23⅝	25T	UtPL pf2.80	hq	22	27⅜	27R	27⅜+	⅛
26	17	UV Ind 1b	3	sx0	18⅝	18	18⅛+	⅛

V

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
23½	10⅜	Vall In e.40e	2	39	16½	15⅞	16⅛+	⅛
18½	6½	cVarian .20	13	u2	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛—	⅜
27⅜	19⅝	V Veeder 1.72	6	cl	20⅛	20	20 —	¼
11¾	3	Vendo Co		2	4	14	4	
6¾	cw	Venice .20		3	4⅝	4⅝l	4⅝—	¼
14⅛	11	VestSe 1.27e		1e	11¾	11⅝	1x⅝—	⅛
39½	21R	Vetco Offsh	12	85	31	30½	3xa+	LX
25⅛	13⅞	VF Corp 1	8	17	20	19⅝	120 +	¼
10	2⅜	Viacom Int	xx	98	9¼	8¾	8Y—	⅜
7⅛	3⅞	VictCom .10		17	4 s	3⅞	4 +	LX
c13⅜	8¼	VaEPw 1.18	6	6xt	12¼	xw	12⅛—	⅛
77	59½	VaEP pfu.45		270	71	71	71 +	1½
73	55	VaEP pf7.20		z50	63⅞	63⅞	s63⅞	
47⅛	40	VaEP pf4.80		zrp	46⅛	44	46⅛+	1⅛
c45	3us	VaEP pf4.20		zx00	38⅛	s38⅛	38⅛—	1
43	37⅛	VaEP pfr.12		cz3p	40	40	40 +	2½
27⅛	25½	VaEP pf2.90		23	25⅜	26¼	26⅛—	⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Vornado Inc	wp	251	5⅜	5½	5⅛	
36¼	23½	VulMat 1.80	6	16	33	32⅜	32⅝	lS⅜

W

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
51	40s	WabR pf4.50		z300	42	40⅛	sr0⅛l	2R
25⅛	12¼	Wachova .76	7	1y	17	16⅜	17 +	⅛
53s	27⅜	Wach pf2.20		9	36¼	34⅛	s36⅛—	1¼
4⅝	2⅛	WachRl .04p		w2	e	2⅜	2⅜ —	⅛
13	10	Walgreen 1	9	10	11⅛	11⅜	11⅜—	⅛
44	11	WlkrA 1.40a	9	8	28⅛	28⅛	s23 —	⅜
cw5⅛	14⅜	WaliBus .55	1	ww	17⅜	17	17 —	⅜
10⅝	6	WallMur .60	4	4	9	9	9	
13	11⅜	WalMart .06	25	80	13¾	13	13½+	⅞
16⅞	6⅜	WangL .10	x3	23	11	10⅛	10Y—	¼
11⅜	r⅜	Ward Fooods	20	17	8¼	lc8⅛s	8¼+	⅛
11½	7¼	Warnaco .80	18	17	8⅜	8⅜	8¼	
8½	4¼	WmerCo .50	6	5s	6⅜	6⅜s	y⅞q	
22⅞	8	WcWrnCom .50	8	143	x9⅞	19	xo¾+	¼
76	40	WrnC pf4.25		1	68	y8	68	
rr½	17	WrnC pfx.25		2	39	39	39 —	1
c38½	25	WarnerL .92	16	303	34⅜	32⅞	34⅛+	⅞
22¾	13T	Warn S 1.20	7s12		16⅞	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
20¼	121	WashGs 1.88	5	3	18	17¾	18 +	⅞
13½	9½	WashNat .80	5	cl	10½	10½	10½+	⅛
19⅝	16RV	WasWat 1.52	9	18	18¾	18½	18¾	q
c11⅜	4	Waste Mgnt	7	l1p	6⅝	6½	6½	
33¾	xx¼	WatkinJ .20	c 16	56	30⅜	29⅝	29¾—	⅜
5	3	WayGos .40		s38	4¼	e⅞l	3⅞—	⅜
7⅞	3⅛	Wean Unit	4	4	5⅛	5	5	
7⅝	4½	Weathrd .40	5	6	5⅝	5⅝	c1⅝—	⅛
5¼	2⅛	cWebb Del E	12	66	4⅛	4	4 —	⅛
9½	6W	WellMcL .60	9	10	6⅝	6½	6½	h
1¾	⅜	Welbilt Corp		1x	1	1	1 —	⅛
20½	12⅞	WelIFgo .95	6	45	15¾	14U	15⅛+	⅛
s8⅛	3¼	WellFM .10p		5	5⅜	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
52	46	WfPP pf4.50		280	48½	47½	48⅛+	1s
39	18Y	WstPtPep 2	8	61s36	35¼		35¼—	1
9½	5⅞	WnAirL .4pa	s 8	30	7	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
27⅜	11⅞	WnBnc 1.40c	5	91	19¾	19	19⅛+	⅛
19	c7T	WnNoA .05r	5	66	13½	13⅛	12⅞—	⅞
8⅛s	5⅜	Wn Pac Ind	s 9	11	6	6	6	
1⅞s	1⅜	WnPubh .80	5	28	11⅞	xx⅝	l11⅜—	⅛
15¾	9⅛	WUnion 1.40	4r	63	12½	12⅞	12WI	⅛
60	42	WnUn pf 6		1	49½	49½	49½—	½
c44⅛	30	WnUn pf4.60		1	38½	35½	38½—	¼
20	9¼	WesigEl .97	29	1736	13½	12⅞	13⅛ —	⅜
50⅜	39	Wst E pf3.80		zx0	45½	45⅛	45½+	1
31	19½	Wstvco 1.5p	6	13	29	28⅜	29	
cxu	x2	Weybrg 1.28	7	2	14T	14⅞	14⅛+	¼
43⅛	27⅛	Weyerhr .8p	24	465	3u½	35⅜	37⅛+	⅞
2e⅝	10⅛	WhelFry .40	11	17	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
31⅝	16½	WhoIP 1.65p	x	11	18	18	s18	
5p¾	41	WhelPit pf 5		z120	43½	43	43 —	½
2oW	15⅛	Whirlpol .8p	58	109	23⅛	l23	23⅝+	⅛
23⅝	8¼	cWhitCon .60	6	90120	19½		1oT—	⅛
12½	7⅞	WhiteM .10p	8	101	8⅞	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
4⅜	1⅜	cWhittaker	c 12	37	3	2⅞	3 +	⅛
11s	7⅞	WickesCp 1	36	c107s	8Y	8½	8⅝—	¼
4¼	c7⅛	Wiebdtst mw8	cx3	10	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛—	
37E	25¾	WilmsCo .60	6	409	32⅛	30½	31¾—	¼
54	23⅞	Wilms Co wt	h	2	42	41½	41½—	2
67	46	Wilms pf.80		1	58⅛	55⅛	58⅛—	1⅞
41	27⅛	WinnnDx 1.44	14	60	38½	38	38¼—	½
6⅞	3⅛	Winnebago		62	4	3⅞	4	
28½	22⅛	WiscEl 1.9w	10	97	26	25⅜	25⅞+	¼
102	87⅜	WisE pf8.90		z110	94	93½	93⅛l	½
19⅞	15⅛	cWi&Gas x.70	7	50	16⅛	16¼	16¼ —	⅛
16⅛	1x⅞	cWiscPS 1.36	9	18	15⅛	15½	15⅛—	L¼
27½	17X	Witco 1.w0	16	14	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛+	⅛
3⅜	1⅜	WolvrW .65e	13	16	3¼	3¼	3⅛q	
17⅛	6⅜	Wcmetco .55	8	7	1r	13⅞	13⅞—	¼
25	7	WoodsCp .48	9	9	18⅜	18R	18½+	⅛
17¼	9⅜	Wolwth 1.20	7	504	16¼	16	16⅛	
29	21	Wolw pf2mw0		1	26½	26½	26½+	
6⅞	2⅜	World Airw	6	13	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜—	⅛
65	41⅜	Wrigly 2.40a	10	9	17⅜	56⅜	57⅛+	⅜
56	sc3⅜	Wurlitzer		1	5U	1⅞	5⅞q	
4⅜	1⅜	Wyly Corp		45	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	

X

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
87⅛	50⅜	XeroxCp 1	18	1380	59⅛	58⅛	58⅛—	1⅜
12½	7¼	Xtra Inc	5	651	7¼	7⅜	7½—	⅛

Y

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
12	4⅜	Yates Ind	9	4	8	7⅛	u⅞—	¼
13	sc8⅞	YngSDr .60a	4	19	9⅜	9X	9E+	L⅛

Z

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
20⅞	9⅜	ZaleCorp .80	8	19	19¼	19	19 +	¼
16TV	1e⅞	Zapata .30	3	x23	10¾	10½	13½+	
6⅛lc	2Y	Zayre Corp		25	5⅛	5½	5⅛	
29⅛	10	ZenithRad 1	32	261	24⅛	23⅞	2rll	⅛
12½l	4½	Zurn Ind .32	11	36	9¾	9⅛	9⅞	

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z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—*Liquidating dividend.* e—*Declared or paid in* preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-is—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
6⅞	c3⅛	cAAV Cos .28	4s	7	5½	1W	5⅛—	⅛
w⅝	1⅛	Acme Haml	9	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
2	⅞	cAcme Prec	13	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4 1	1¾	Action .05e	6	12	3⅛	3⅛lc	3⅛+	⅛
7⅛	7-16	ADM Indust		7	13-16	13-16	13-16	qh
14	6s	cAdobeO .10e	11	lc6	11¾	x1¼	11⅛—	½
4⅛	2	A&EPlast P	6	85	4½	4¼	4½+	¼
3⅜	1¼	Aeronca Inc		sxplcx¾	1⅜l	1⅜		q
7⅛	c5R	Affil Pub .40	5	3	6⅜	6⅜	6E	q
1½	2	After Six mx0	4	5	c3	2⅞	3 +	
7⅞s	ce½	AirpxEl .10e	4	c3	1⅜	5E	1El	⅛
25	12¾	AlanWd .25p	2	lx0	1eL	x3	13⅛D	S⅛
6½l	2⅝	cAlaska Airl	5	2	4⅞	4⅞	c4Uq	q
1⅛VS	⅜	Allegny Airl	hq	19	eUlc3⅛	3⅜		
17⅛s	4R	AllianT m42e	3	c5	6½	6R	6½	h
4Rscx¾		Altamil Cp	3	1	3T	3⅜	3⅛l	¼
6¼	2W	Allec Crp pf		1cx	ris	4	4	
xr¾	6R	AlterFds m30	7	11	1w⅜l	12⅜	x2⅛l	⅛
c5⅛l	r1½	Alcoa pf3.75		z100lr3	43s	43		q
s4⅜	1⅝	Amco Ind	6	26	W	r⅛l	4⅛	h
8⅞	5	AmBltrt .50	7	c6	6E	6¼	6⅛q	
c11⅜	c7½	cAmBusP .26	8	2	7⅜	7⅜	cu⅛q	
y½	5	AContrl .2pb	18	1	5R	5½	5½	
cx5U	cl¼	cA GarPd .34	6	3	9¾	o⅛sc	9⅜+	L⅜
7⅞	3⅛	Am Intl Pict	s r117		5⅜	5⅛	1⅜+	LX
5⅝s	c3⅛	A Israel .26r	3	15	4⅞	r⅛sc	4⅞	
19⅞	7Y	cAMaizeA .40	4	14	xr⅛	13⅞	13⅝—	⅛
8	1⅞	AmMot Inns		q1ru	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Am Plan Cp	s	3	1⅜	cx⅜l	xEq	q
6⅞	2⅜	A Precs .21e	ly	3	4⅞	4⅜	crT—	⅛
⅜	1-1y	AmRltyT wt		5	1-16	1-16	1-16	l1-1y
2R	x⅛	Am Recreat		lc9	1⅜	1E	1⅜	
4⅜	w1	A SafEq .11t	1u	6	3⅛	3	3⅛+	⅛
r1	x⅛	AmTrain Sv		1 5	xR	1R	cx½	
x6⅞	7⅞	AmUtilS .72		5	8½	8½	8⅞—	⅛
13⅛l	4¼	Anixter .16	4	12	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛—	⅛
u⅜eVL	⅛⅞	Anthony .30t	4	7	4⅛	c4	4	
24½	12⅛	Aquit Ca .30	xy	1	20	20	20 +	L⅛
8¼	4Y	Ariz CL .10e		s 2	5⅛s	5⅛	5⅛—	X
2⅞s	x⅛	Armtc Ent	q	3	1 ⅜	1⅜	1⅜q	
6¼	3⅛	Arundel .40t		1	3⅛	3⅛	3W	
9½	4Y	cArwood .30e	tw	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞l	⅛
1w	yT	Asamera .25	6	11	8⅛	8 s	8⅛+	⅛
1w⅛l	5E	cAshOC xm20a	9	s11	9	8⅞	9	h
1⅜scl		Astrex Inc	p	2	1½	1½	c1½	
4⅞	2⅞	cAtalnta .05p	20	2	3Y	e⅜lc	3⅛—	S⅛
2⅜	⅜	ATI Inc	w	17	1	1	1 —	⅛
11⅞	5X	cAtl Richf wt		6	7E	7E	7⅜—	⅛
5⅛	r⅛	AtlasCM B	x1	lx9	4⅞	cr⅛	4⅞	
22¾	12¼	AugatInc .15	12	10	12⅜	12¼	12¼	
x⅝	10⅛	cAustral Oil	13	140	18⅛	17⅞	18R+	⅛
8	r⅛	cAuto Train	20	11	6⅜	6⅜	6El	¼
3⅞	1⅜	Automat Rad	s	2	3¼	3¼	3⅛—	⅛
13	x2⅛	AVC Cp mx0h	4	9	12⅞	h2Ysl	w⅞s	qh
21¼	x6⅞	Avondal x.20	c 16	1	18⅝	18⅜	18⅝—	¼
y⅛s	3½	Aydin Cp	6	ws	1¼	5⅛	c1¼	

B

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
8¼	4R	BadgrMt .5p	7	e	1⅞	5⅛l	5⅛—	⅛
⅜⅛l	11⅞	BanFd 1.10e		12	12⅞	12¼	12⅝—	S⅛
10⅛lc	4⅞	BanstrCtl Lt	h	s45	y½	6⅞	6⅛+	⅛
3⅞	c1⅞	BarcoCa mx0	5	xs	2⅛	2⅛	c2⅛	
xp⅛	4⅛	Barnwel Ind		cu	co⅜	c9⅞	9⅛+	W
5⅛l	3⅜	BarryR .24t	5	18	4	eT	3⅜—	E
1uR	4⅜	BarryWr .48	6	lc1	6⅜	6⅛s	6⅛+	⅛
3¼	2⅞	BarthSp m20	19	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅜	
w⅛	cxW	Baruch Fost	1p	s 6	1W	1⅛	1¼	
w	cx	Barwick ET	q	cy	1⅜	1⅛l	1⅜	hq
9⅛	r¼	BasinPet Cp	8	21	9⅛	co⅛	c9XV	
2Y	1⅛	Bell Ind m8c	1 y	7	1⅞	1⅜	sc1⅜	
4T	1⅜	Berg Ent	q	1	2¼	2W	w¼	h
8⅞l	2⅛	gberg Bruns	x2	sco	6⅜	cyT	6⅜	
15Us	9¾	BreB pf1.15		5	131	12⅜	10	h
2⅜	1X	BernzOm at	h	2	1⅜	cx⅞	1⅜	
5⅞	2½	BervenC .12	hq	28	3⅜	3¼	e⅛	h
5⅛s	c1⅜	BethCp .x0e	8	cl	5⅛	5⅛	1X1	⅛
1w⅛	1	Oeverly Ent		1xl	x½	1½	1R	
x4E	c1¾	BicPen .36	9	1	9⅞	co⅞sc	9U+	⅛
25	12¾	Big Ber 1mwp	r	12s20	20	20	20 +	¼
10Y	1⅞	cBinnySm .60	7	ws	8Y	1⅜scl⅜		
1T	3R	Blessings		3	5	1 5	c5 +	⅛
3⅞	c1⅛	cBlount .08	11	18	2⅜	2⅜lc	2⅜—	⅛
3¼	1⅞	Bluebird Inc	4	7	2R	w½	c2½l	⅛
7⅞l	3⅜	BodinAp mrp	16	c7	5¼	5⅛	5⅛—	⅛
13	1c5	BoltBer .20e	9	11	4¼	co	9¼+	X
14⅛	4½	Bowne .20	16	11	10¼	l10	10¼+	⅛
17⅝	c9U	cBowVall m10	24	6	14lsxr		14 +	¼
w5⅛	7⅜	BradRa .10e	7	sc8	15⅞	x5⅜	15⅞—	⅜
18¼	6R	BradIdC mw0	18	57	18¼	9⅞	18¼+	LE
3¼	c1⅞	Branch .05e	60 s	1	c2⅞	cwE	2⅝q	
14⅛	10	Brascn A 1b	3	27	11	F1OY	1p⅝—	¼
4¼	2W	Breeze Corp		3	3⅜	3¼	3¼—	⅛
2y¼	17½	BrewerC .80	3	cxels	22⅝	1o⅜sc	22⅛+	1Y
3⅜	2s	cBrownCo wt		25	2E	cw⅛s	2W—	⅛
c14R	1⅜	cBrnF A .52b		1	2s11⅜	l⅛1⅜	xx⅜	
15⅜	c1¼	BrnF B .52b	8	5s	11⅞	11½	xx⅛l	¼
5⅛	c4⅜	BrwnF pf.40		2	4Y	4⅝sc	4⅛+	⅛
sc⅛	⅛	BRT Rll wt		1	⅛	⅛	1⅛	
3	c1½	BTU Eng		21	1	1U1	1⅞s	1Uqhqh
5T	3¼	Buildex .32	14	3	3⅞	3⅞s	3⅞	
12¼	7¼	Bundy 1.pl	8	10	xw⅛	10⅞	x2⅛q	q
14⅛	5⅛	cBurnslnt .yp	9	ct	11	11	11	
1x⅜	6	ButlerInt .50	3	4	7⅞	7Usc	uU+	⅛
we⅛	14¼	Buttes G Oil	4	sep	19	18½	18⅜—	⅛

C

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1r	scy¼	Caldor .15b	8	5ps12	11⅜		11⅞+	⅜
7⅞	3⅛	Calcomp Ic		4	c3⅞	3¼	3Y—	⅛
19⅞	5	Camco Inc	16	6	c7⅞	7⅜	7⅞+1	⅛
49-1v	sc2⅞	CaChbA .25e	8	79	c4	s 4	4	
w0⅞	9⅞	Campin .40b	s3	sx0	1r⅞	14	14W+	⅛
315-xy		c1 CdnExp GO		¾				
1		s	10	1t 2	x1-16 2	11-16	2ll-16	l1-16
5⅞	w⅛	Cdn Homstd		2ll1l4	11-1y	4½	4R—	S⅛
4⅛2	13d16	CdnMarc .2p	u	1 e	15-16 3	15-16	315-16	
6	1 .316	ocdn Merrill		24	lc3	5⅛	5W	5⅛+L⅛
43	21R	Cdn SuprOil	1p	7	3u⅛se	7R	37½D	⅛
1⅛ls	R	Canverl Inf	ql	1	½	R	½	h
2⅛	1	Capehart Cp		66s	1	1	1	
w3U	16	CVARBON Ind	15	63	22⅝	21⅜l	21⅝—	⅞
6⅛cl	2⅛	cCaresse .24	16	t	4⅞s	4⅞	4Y	15X
13	17	Carnat 1.wpb	16	118	73E	72⅜	73⅛—	¼
15⅛	1⅞	CaroPlpl 1	16	c4	1w⅛	12⅛	12X	
3⅛	x⅛	Carrols Dev		10	3sl	3	3 —	⅛
18⅜	10½	Castle AM 1	3	4s	11⅜	15R	15⅛—	X
15½	x1E	cCasFd 1.20a	q	c3	14½	14E	14E+	⅛
w⅜	1¼	Castleton In	1y	27s	1⅞	1½	1⅛—	⅛
8	2⅜	Castlwd Inf	6	4	6	c6	—	⅛
xr⅛s	6¼	Cavitron Cp	10	es	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	h
1⅞	T	CelluCraft	9	1	1¼	x¼	1¼—	X
38	31⅛	CenM 43.50		cz20	32⅝	32⅛	ew⅛l32⅛—	⅛
4⅜	3¼	CentSec .30e		1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	⅛
r¼	2⅝	Cenvill Com		20	3⅜	ce⅛	3X—	⅛
15-1y	¼	Certron Cp		2	½	½	½—	x-16
2⅛	1	Cetec Corp	c 1p	1	1⅜	1⅜	x⅜	
ms5lsc	2⅛	Champ Hom		c159	3	2⅜	e	qh
⅛	1⅞	cCharir Med	1	19	4⅞	4⅜	r⅜	h
12T	8⅛	cCHB Fd .37t	3	cx	10¾	1p⅛	bxOY—	⅛
c10⅛	6¾	Chieltn Dev	1⅛	25	c8	7⅛	8 +	¼
12⅛	2U	Child World	10	c2	10	101	10 +	¼
2⅛	71-16	Christian Ca	25	x0	x¼	1⅜	1⅛	
½	X	ClMtgGr wt		11	5-16	⅛	⅛	
9	4U	Circle K .30	5	4	5⅞	5Y1	5⅛qhq	
⅛	3-16	CitizMtgl wt		20	¼	¼	¼	
u⅛	4⅜	CityGsFl .4p	5	lcwscy⅜	6⅜	6⅜		+⅛
'3⅛	1⅛	cClarkC m05e	4	1	1⅞lc	1⅞gc	1⅞	qh
8¼	3⅛	cClausng m40a	3	1	7⅛	u⅛s	7X	
17T	3	Coachm .10e	10	9	14U	14⅜	x4⅛—	¼
9⅜	6¼	ColeNat my0	5	1sc7⅛	7⅛sc	uRq		
cxt	8¼	Coleman mrr	c 22	clbccX	xp⅜	11 +		⅛
2xs	7s	Cmbustn Eq	x1	yu	16⅜	xyHs	16⅛+	⅛
1w⅞	cl⅛	ComIAlll .30	6	1p	9	8⅞	c9 —	X
17T	3	Coachm .10e	10	9	14U	14⅜	x4⅛—	⅛
3⅜	1¼	Cohuln mxtr	c 3r	1lc2⅜	sc2⅜l	w⅛—		⅛
9⅜	6¼	ColeNat my0	5	1gc7½	7⅛sc	uRq		
cxt	5¼	Coleman mrr	c 22	clbcxX	xp⅜	11 +		⅛
1E	s⅜	ColwMtg wt	h	1	⅜	1E	⅛	h
2xs	7s	Cmbustn Eq	x1	yu	16⅜	xyVs	16⅛+	⅛
1w⅞s	c⅛	ComIAlll .30	6	1p	9	8⅞	c9 —	X
1⅛	1⅞	Comdor BM		cwl	2⅜	2Rl	w⅛	
c10	4¼	CoPsycC .20	s6	we	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛+	⅜
19½	xr½	ComPS 1.62	u	3	16⅛s	1yY	16Y—	¼
x¼	c7-16	Comput Inst		tylcl	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
8⅞	ctY	Conchem m4⁰	26	x1	6	clgu	c6	qh
1r⅛s	x⅛	Concrc F⁻p	7	cl	3R	3Rsc	3⅛2	
7⅞	w	cCondec Crp	13	5	5Y	1⅜	5⅜	q
4¼	ceW	Connily Con	t	11 4	ce⅞	e⅞—		⅛
9⅜	5T	cCon Oil Gas	xp	12	6Y	6Y	6⅜	hq
1¼	⅜	Cont Materc	h	7	⅞	UslUq		qh
8⅛	1⅞	CookEl .4pc	16	1p	7⅜	7¼	7W	
cw2⅝	xw⅛	cCorenco m80	7	c3	13W	13⅛sx	3⅛+	
17¼	4E	CoxCbl Com	19	3	12⅛	12lsx	2⅛+	⅛
12⅝	3⅛	cCromptca c		87	10½	14⅝	12½+	⅜
11⅞	3	CRS De .12	6	el	7	7	7	
8⅞l	3⅞	CrstcR .55e	7	61	6	5⅜	5Y—	⅛
x5Ul	8⅛	cCrystlO m40e	st	3	9⅜	o⅜	9⅜	
16⅛	3⅛	Cubic Cp .20		bcl	7⅜	7⅛sc	7E—	⅛
1⅞ls	⅞	cCurtis Math	11	2	c1½	c1½	1½	

D

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
1e⅛s	2¼	Damson Oil	2x	14scrt	3⅞	4s		q
3u⅜	wp	Daniell m28b	1	3	30½l	30½	30½V	h
re	10⅞	Data Dcumt	s 5	1	22⅛s	32⅛	32⅛	
y⅛s	2⅛	Dataprod	5	12	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
8⅜	c1⅜	DayMin .10e		9	6⅜	6⅛	y⅛l	L⅛
9⅞	5	Del Labs .24	5	1	7⅜	u⅜	7⅞	
1r⅞	6⅛	cDTalEz .xtp	4	59	yU	6⅝lc	6½—	⅛
cxoX	14⅜	Depstlr xm44	4	1	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛—	W
11⅞	1	Designcr Jw	s 8	xE	x⅜	c1⅜		h
y⅜	2½	Dev Cp Am		sw5	ce⅛s	3⅛	3⅛—	X
cw9⅞	17¾	DiamM Dril		rs49	w0⅞s	9⅞	19⅞—	⅞
r s	xU	Diebold VC	h	11	3⅜	e⅛sc	3⅜+	X
s9⅝l	4T	Digicon Inc		ysx4	7	6⅛s	6⅜—	⅛
1⅛	7-16	Diodes Inc		x	13-16	13-16	13-16—	⅛
3⅞	x¼	Discont Fab	15	4	c1Ts	1⅛	1⅜—	⅛
e8⅛	12⅜	Diversey .80	o	32	29R	28Y	28Y1	⅛
11-1yl	⅛	Divrsf In wt	hq	1	W	⅜	1Wqhq	
11X	5⅜	Dbllyn .xpe	s t	1rsc	8⅛	8	1 —	⅛
33⅜l	17¼	cDome Petrl	c 11	8p	3p¼s	30X	ep⅛—	S⅜
8⅜	4¾	Donkeny .30	13	2	6¼	6⅜	6W	
1u	12	DrexUtl 1.20		6	16R	16⅜	16⅛D	L⅛
1⅜s	1⅜	Dunlop .06e	15	5	1 1-1y1	x-1⁄61	1-16	
25	11⅞	DuplxPd .60	3	10	15	14Y	1t —	⅛
8⅜	1½	Dur Tst .25b	u	xx	6⅜	6⅜	5½—	¼
s4⅛	1⅞	Dynicth .05e	17	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅞—	S⅛
4	2⅞	DynAmer	6	2r	3½	e⅛sc	3⅛—	LW
9½	2¼	Dynell .14tc	29	2	cy	5⅞	c5⅞—	⅛

E

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10	3⅛	cErlScheb .36	c 1e	1	7	7	7	h
16R	c8⅛	cEarthRes 1	6	34	13⅜	12⅝sx	3⅛—	⅜
28½	m1U	EasonO .10r	c xl	20lw4	w⅛	w4		0S⅛
20⅞	xrR	EsInC 1.10a	lr	1	16⅛	16½	16½—	⅛
3Yl	2⅜	EazorEx .16	15	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛l	⅛
1⅜	⅛	Eckmar Cp	x1w	cw	1⅛l	1½	1Xl	LX
10⅛s	c3½	cEcodyne s	o	2	c7	7lsc7		
1uW	2⅝	cErlo Corp	8	c3	5⅜	5½	cRl	⅛
13Xl	r⅛	cEdwrds m30a	le	2110⅛s	10⅛		10⅜+	⅛
3⅜	2 R	Egan Mc .20	3	2	w⅞	2⅜	w⅜—	X
7⅞	3⅛	EnmhPh mxp	1	2	r⅜	4½	c4⅜	
1⅛s	x⅜	Elcor Chm	7	lc8	4⅜	4T	c4T	
3⅞	cx⅜	ElAudD m2⅛	y	3yl	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
11R	8⅛	Electrog .80	s 7	1	9T	9⅜	9⅜q	
2W	1	Elect Assist	x2	2	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	h
x0Y	1X	ElecEng .e2	5	ys	8⅜	8⅛sc	8⅜—	⅛
20½	o⅛	ElectrnicA 1	u	xlbw⅛	11W		1x⅜—	⅛
14	7	ELT m1pe	5	17	7⅜	7¼	o⅜	h
ol	cr½	ErnstEC .48	4	14	71	71	7⅛	
7	2⅛	VCEspey Mfg	c 43scx		6	6	6 —	⅛
y¼	2⅞	Esq Rad El	3	cl	3⅛	3⅛l	3⅛+	h
s9¼	2½	EssexCh .2p	7	srel	8⅜	8	8¼—	⅛
10⅛	4⅛	cEvanAr m10r	19	3r	10	9½	1p	⅛
6	cwU	Execuin .23t		9	2U	3⅛	c⅜l	⅛

F

—1975— High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
5⅛lc	1⅛	Fab Ind	c 11	2	c2⅞s	3⅞	3⅞q	q
15½	cr⅜	FabriCtr .12	9	8	13½	13⅛	xe⅛	h
s3	⅛	FairTex Mil	10	2⅛	1⅞l	1⅞		lS⅛
14⅛	2½	Fairfld Nob		lsc2⅛	2⅛s	wT		
vc4r⅛	1y⅛	FalconS .40		5suu	43¼	42½	42Y—	⅛
5W	xR	cFamDol Str	42	10	3⅛	3¼	3E	1
3¼	⅞	Family Rec	lr	1	2l	wl	2 —	SX
s3⅛l	⅞	Fash Fabric		11	1⅜	1W	1E+	⅛
50⅛	7s	cFayDrg .06e	llcx	7X	u⅛sc	7⅛		h h
3¼	cl	FDIInc .0Re	q11t	2⅜	cw¼	2⅛+		L⅛
s5	2	Fed Resrces		32	rR	4⅛	c4⅛+	⅛
12⅜	8¼	cFelmnt .12e	14	1	c9T	9⅜	co⅛—	⅛
6½	⅛	Felsway m32	5	1	4⅜	4⅛s	4⅛q	hq
se⅛	1⅞	Fibrebrd wt	sc7	1⅞	x⅜	1⅜—		⅛
11Tice⅛		FidlcG 1.36e		16	4W	4⅛lc	4⅛q	h
x⅞els⅛		Film Cp Am h	c7	1Y	cx⅞	1⅛V		
16¼	2⅜	Filmways	s6	xes	1⅜	cl⅞	5⅛—	W
7⅜	3U	FinGen .36b	14	lc7	6⅜	c6⅜	c6⅜D	LX
4⅜	2	FstDenv Mi	q	xo3	2X	2s	2⅛+	⅛

(Continued on next page.)



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A great place for business.

Map by George Philip and Son Ltd © 1975.

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
370 Abby Glen	340	340	340	
9138 Abitibi	$10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
2150 Acklands	$14⅜	14⅜	14⅜—	⅛
115 Acres Ltd	$8½	8½	8½+	¼
1600 Agnico E	455	450	450	
100 Agra Ind	$5¼	5¼	5¼	
37335 Alta Gas A	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
200 Alta Nat	$22½	22	22	— 1
1524 Algo Cent	$14½	14¼	14½	
330 Alliance B	400	400	400	
3300 Alminex	55	5	5	
230 Argus C pr	$13½	13½	13½+	⅜
1050 Atco A	$9⅛	9	9	
256 BP Can	$10¾	10⅛	10⅜—	⅛
4600 Banister C	$6⅛	6½	6⅛+	⅛
4168 Bank N S	$45⅛	44¾	44⅞—	⅛
700 Baton B	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞—	¼
6975 Bell Canad	$41	40⅞	41	
200 Beth Cop A	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
5000 Block Bros	365	355	360	— 5
1w300 Bovis Cor	112	107	1071	
3450 Bramalea	460	455	460	
57570 Brameda	125	101	115	+15
1100 Brenda M	410	405	cd25	
740 BC Forest	$17	16¼	17	+ ½
110 BC Phone	$10	10	10	
4600 Brunswk	400	390	390	
600 Cad Frv	$10⅛	10	10⅛	
2654 Cal Pow A	$25⅛	25	25	— ⅛
200 Camflo	$10⅞	10¾	10⅞+	½
850 C Pakrs C	$18⅞	18⅜	18⅜—	¼
125 Can Perm	$15⅞	15⅞	15⅞+	⅛
1100 C Tuns	300	300	300	—10
500 C Cablesy	$13¼	13¼	13¼V	
%&TP Cdn Cel	$5¼	5	5⅛	+30c
100 CGE	$24	24	24	— ¼
8920 Cl Bk Com	$26⅜	26½	26⅜	
1195 C Ind Gas	$6¼	6	6⅛+	⅛
2242 Cdn Tire A	$45⅜	45	45⅛+	¼
1425 C Utilies	$9	9	9	
350 Candel Oil	$15½	15½	15½	
1400 Casslar	$6½	6⅜	6⅜—	⅛
4950 Celanose	465	465	465	
3050 Chulettan D	$8¼	7⅞	8¼D	¼
2000 Coch Will	55	55	55	
200 C Holiday I	300	295	300	
1100 Con Bldg	241	240	241	+ 1
150 Con Distrb	315	315	315	
13542 Cons Gas	$12	11⅞	11⅞—	⅛
700 Craigmt	475	470	470	—10
600 Crsh Intl	$8½	8½	8½	
400 Denison	$57½	57	57	— ½
500 Dicknsn	$6½	6½	6½+	¼
1740 Dofasco A	$25⅛	25½	25⅛+	⅛
1350 Dom Store	$17⅜	17½	17¼	
255 Du Pont	$19¼	19	19	
1700 Dylex L A	$7¾	7⅛	7⅜—	⅛
1440 East Mal	260	250	260	+10
415 Electro A	425	425	425	— 5

Tokyo Exchange

Oct. 7, 1975

	Price Yen		Price Yen
Asahi Glass	230	Matsu E. Wks.	575
Canon	235	Mitsubi Hvy. Ind.	116
Dai Nip. Print.	475	Mitsubi Corp.	400
Fuji Bank	315	Mitsui Co.	409
Fuji Photo	369	Mitsukoshi	396
Hitachi	143	Nippon Elec.	169
Honda Motor	568	Sharp	270
C. Itoh	355	Shiseido	979
Japan Air L.	1,450	Sony Corp.	2,670
Kansai El. Pwr.	645	Sumitomo Bank	326
Kao Soap	490	Taisho Marine	280
Kirin Brewery	290	Takeda	212
Komatsu	382	Teijin	162
Kubota	320	Tokyo Marine	507
Matsu Ind.	486	Toray	146
		Toyota	685

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices Oct. 7, 1975

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1c200 Emco	57X	7	7	
616 Falcon C	$6⅜	6⅝	6⅞—	⅛
232 Falcon	a29	29	29l	
300 Fed Ind A	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	
45p G Distrb A	$6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
2100 Gnt Mascf	46	45	46	— ½
100 Gibraltar	$5	5	5	— ⅛
25 GL Paper	$23	23	23	
1030 Gt W Life	$52½	52	12	+ ¼
400 Greyhnd	$17¼	17¼	17¼	
614 Guar Trst	495	490	495	— 5
3054 Hawker S	$6⅞	6⅜	6⅞+	⅛
5900 Houston O	13t	130	133	+ 5
100 H Bay Co	$15¼	15¼	15⅛+	⅛
177p Huron Eri	$22⅞	22½	22⅞+	⅞
x100 IAC	$18R	18¼	11⅛+	⅛
300 Int Mogul	285	285	285	+15
3956 Intpr Pipe	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝—	⅛
24475 Jannock	$5⅛	5¼	5⅜+	⅜
5y50 Kaiser Re	$10⅞	10⅜	10⅞	
1500 Kaps Tran	215	212	c212	
5313 Kerr A A	$11⅛	11	11	— ⅛
1492 Labatt A	$18⅛	18⅜	18⅛+	⅛
70 Lab Min	$28½	28	28⅛+	½
250 LOnt Cem	350	350	350	
122 LL Lac	145	145	1451	c
912 Lob Co A	$5	5	5	
500 Loeb M	275	275	275	—10
9432MB Ltd	$19⅜	18¾	19	+ ½
300 Matemi A	$15½	15½	15½D	¼
18030 Moore	$46⅛	45⅜	46⅛	
400 Murphy	465	445	445	—2p
s2960 Noranda A 15	34⅛	33⅛	33⅞+	X
1272 Nor Elect	$26½	26½	26½	
x900 Nowsco W	$9⅜	9⅜	9⅜D	⅛
v95 OSF Ind	3p5	300	300	— 5
1u00 Orchan A	250	240	250	+10c
2253 Oshawa A	495	480	48p	— 5
1270 Pamour A	c 435	435	crets	
60ow PanCan P	$16W	15⅞	16⅛+	⅜
50 Pembin A	295sc	295	295	+25
50 Pembin B	275	275	275	—10
200 Petrofina	s$19	19	19	+ ⅛
615 Pine Point	$31¾	31	31¾+	⅞
200 Pitts C	$6⅞	6⅞	c6⅞+	⅛
1350 Placer	$20¼	19Y	xo⅞—	⅛
9900 Que Sturg	160	155	155	+ 5
200 Rayrock	67l	567	67	— 4
1943 Reed Oslr A	$5⅛l	5⅜	5½	
2300 Revnu Prp	74	74	74	
ce00 Rothman	$14	13⅞	14	+ ½
1rx77 Shell Can	$16⅛	16	16⅛+	½
2150 Sherritt A	$6⅞	6½	cy⅞	
c500 Slebens	$9⅜	9¼	9⅜+	⅛
250 Sigma	$24⅛	24½	24½	
2693 Simpsons	$7⅜	7¼	7¼	
100 Simpson S c	$10	10	x0	
300 Slater Sll	$9	9	9	c
600Slat W Can	$9½	9½	9½	c
2400 Solthm A	$25	24½	24⅞	
1450 St Brodcst	$7½	7¼	7W—	⅛
23279 Stelco A	$30⅛	29⅜	29¾	
2150 Sundale O	$5⅛	5⅜	5⅞—	⅛
200 Tara	$14¼	14¼	14¼—	⅜
6100 Teck Cor A	370	350	365	+15
2720 Teck Cor B	320	310	320	+ 5
10e0 Texaco	$26⅞	26Y	26⅛—	¼
c500Thom N A	$12⅞	12⅞	12TV+	⅛
1793 Traders A	$13¾	13⅜	13½—	W
1930 Trans Mt	$10	9¼	10	+ ⅛
435 TrCan PL	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅛+	⅛
210 Un Carbid	$20⅛	20X	20⅛+	⅛
6256 UGas A	$7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
250 U Keno	$11⅛	11	11⅛+	⅜
2500 U Siscoe	$6⅜	6T	6⅜	
900 Upp Can	107	105	105	+ 2
5p Von Der	320	320	320	+10
x450 Voyager P	$9¼	9⅛	9⅛	s
300 Weldwod	$9⅛	9⅜	9⅛+	⅛

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
1300 Wstburne	$9⅛	9⅜	c9⅜—	⅛
16850 West Mine	265	2v0	c263	— 2
400 Weston	$17R	17½	17½	
1000 White Pas	$7¼	7⅛	7⅛—	⅛
w100owllroy	97	95	95	
491 Woodwd A	$19¼	19	19⅛D	E
1000Yk Bear	225	221	ww5	

Total sales 1,257,802 shares.

Montreal Exchange

Because of mechanical difficulties in transmission, quotations from the Montreal Exchange were not received Tuesday.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	33
Albert Heijn	93.20
Algembank	317.50
Amrobank	69.40
A'dam	131.50
Fokker	35.50
Heineken	143.50
H.V.A.	62
Holl-Am-H	63.50
Hoogovens	50
K.L.M.	48
Pakhoed	131
Philips new	22.90
Robeco	181.80
Rolinco	128
Royal Dutch	91.70
Unilever	98.80
Van Ommer	227
VerMach	165.20

Brussels

Arbed	3,580
Brux-Lamb	1,900
Cock Ougree	880
Electrobel	6,060
GB-Inno-BM	1,745
Hoboken	3,500
Pétrofina	4,570
Ph Gevaert	1,080
Soc Générale	2,590
Solvay	2,360
Un Minière	1,204

Frankfurt

AEG	73.20
BASF	132.50
Bayer	110.50
Commerzbk	197.10
Cont Gummi	77
Daimler	311
Demag	172
DeutBank	314
DresdeBk	233.10
Hoechst	126
Gels Aktien	68
Hoesch	50.10
Karlsdt	435
Kaufhof	265
KHD	171.50
Lufthansa	54.50
Mannesmann	269
Metallgesell	225
Neckermann	98.50
Rheinstahl	67.50
RWE new	126.50
Schering	386
Siemens	266
Thyssen	85.10
Veba	95.70
Volkswagen	120.80

London

Anglo-Am Cp	3.50
Anglo-Am	£28
Barclay Bk	2.86
Beecham Gr	3.07
BICC	1.16
Boots	1.23
Bowater	1.61
Brit-Am Tob	3.00
Brit Oxyg	0.49½
Brit Pet	5.55
Burmah	0.32
CadburySc	0.45
Chartered	1.46
Courtaulds	1.24
Daggafont	0.10
DeBeer D	2.76
Decca Rec	2.24
Distillers	1.13
Dunlop	0.56
E Mustline	2.04
GEC	1.19
FreeStGed	£20.25
Glaxo Gr	2.17
Gold Fields	3.63
GKN	1.95
Gt Un St	1.84
Guinness	1.22
Hawker-Sidd	2.96
Hudson Bay	£31.50
Imp Chem	2.84
Imps	0.78
Mar&Spen	1.04
MetalBox	2.43
Nichols	0.36
Plessey	0.85
Rand Mines	2.16
Rank Org	1.47
Royal Dutch	[illegible]
R.T.Z.	1.58
Shell	3.48
Thorn (A)	2.30
Tube Invest	2.48
Union Carb	[illegible]
Vickers	1.57
War L3½	£20.25
West Deep	£14.75
West Drief	[illegible]
West Hold	[illegible]
West Min	1.0
Woolworth	[illegible]
ZCI	0.44

Milan

Bastogi	1.10
Erba	1.71
Erole Marelli	62
Fiat	1.65
Finsider	[illegible]
Generali	[illegible]
IFI	[illegible]
Italgas	[illegible]
Italsider	[illegible]
LaRinas	[illegible]
Montedis	[illegible]
Olivetti	[illegible]
Pirelli	[illegible]
Snia Visco	[illegible]
Terni	[illegible]

Paris

Air Liquide	[illegible]
Alimentaire	[illegible]
BSN	[illegible]
Carrefour	[illegible]
Cim Lafarge	[illegible]
Citroën	[illegible]
Cie Bancaire	[illegible]
CFP	[illegible]
CGE	[illegible]
CCF	[illegible]
Ferodo	[illegible]
Imétal	[illegible]
L'Oréal	[illegible]
Mach Bull	[illegible]
Michelin	[illegible]
Moët-Henn	[illegible]
Moulinex	[illegible]
Paribas	[illegible]
PUK	[illegible]
Penarroya	[illegible]
Perrier	[illegible]
Peugeot	[illegible]
Rh Poulenc	[illegible]
Sacilor	[illegible]
St Gobain	[illegible]
Suez	[illegible]
Télémécan	[illegible]
Thomson	[illegible]
Usinor	[illegible]

Zurich

Alusuisse	[illegible]
Buehrle	[illegible]
B Boveri	[illegible]
Ciba-Geigy	[illegible]
Cr Suisse	[illegible]
Fischer	[illegible]
HofRocheN	[illegible]
Nestlé	[illegible]
Sandoz	[illegible]
Sté B Suisse	[illegible]
Sulzer	[illegible]
U.B. Suisse	[illegible]

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American Stock Exchange Trading

—1975— High. Low. Stocks and Div in $ P/E Sls 100s. High Low Last Net ch'ge

(Continued from preceding page.)

z—Sales in full.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. h—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. p—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

cld—Called. x—Ex dividend. y—Ex dividend and sales in full. x-dis—Ex distribution. xr—Ex rights. xw—Without warrants. ww—With warrants. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. nd—Next day delivery.

vl—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.

Year's high and low range does not include changes in latest day's trading.

Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

Currency Rates

October 7, 1975

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L. it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6765	5.473	102.98*	60.365*	39.24y	—	6.845*	99.38*	44.12*
Brussels (c)	39.155	79.82	15.06	8.8275	5.751*	14.62	—	14.5235	6.445
Frankfurt	2.6045	5.3263	—	58.73*	3.823x	97.14*	6.633*	96.76*	42.89*
London (a)	2.04125	—	5.3025	9.0490	1389.30	5.4615	32.30	5.49	12.302
Milan	680.75	1390.30	262.045	153.56	—	254.48	17.44	252.75	112.22
Paris	4.4375	9.0537	170.645*	—	6.515z	165.75	11.345	164.75	73.025
Zurich	2.693	5.4998	103.45*	60.71*	0.39*	100.68*	6.90*	—	44.40*

The following are dollar values only: Danish krone: 6.0897; Escudo: 27.35; Israeli £: 7.00; Peseta: 59.465; Schilling: 18.475; Sw. krona: 4.4183; Yen: 303.00; Belgian financial franc: 40.37; Canada$: 1.026; Hong Kong $: 5.046.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (z) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices Oct. 7, 1975

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Air France 9½-82	99	100
Asahi 10½-80	100	101
ASEA 8½-86	88½	89½
Ashland 8-87	83¼	84¼
Aust.I.D. 10¼-87	100	101
Aust-Swiss 8-87	85¼	86¼
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76	97½	98½
BFCE 9-82	97	98
Bergen 8-87	89½	90½
B.N.P. 9½-81	100¼	101¼
Borregaard 8¾-86	90¼	91¼
Broken Hill 10-90	98½	99½
Broken Hill 9½-80	99½	100½
Carlsberg 8¾-86	97¼	98¼
Carrier 8-87	83	84
CNE 9¼-85	96¾	97¾
CN Rhone 10-80/82	100½	101½
Cons Food 7¾-91	79	80
Conoco 8-86	91½	92½
Cont Tel 8¼-86	90	91
Copen Coun 7¾-87	80	81
Copen Tel 8¾-86	96	97
Corning 8½-86	96	97
Cut Ham 8-87	85¼	86¼
Dana 8-87	85	86
Denmark 9-82	99	100
Denmark 7½-90	79¾	80¾
Dow Cor 8½-86	97	98
Dupont 7½-78	99	100
EIB 9½-85	99¾	100¾
Ericsson 9¼-85	98¼	99¼
Esso 7½-78	98¾	99¾
Esso 8-86 Nov	93½	94½
First Chic 7-80	92¼	93¼
Gen Cable 8¼-87	81	82
Gen Mills 8-86	91¾	92¾
Gen Mot 8¼-76	99½	100½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	99¾	100¾
G.H.H. 7¾-86	81	82
GTE 8¼-86	95¼	96¼
Haas 8-78	100½	101½
Haas 8¾-86	97	98
I.D.B.J. 9¼-82	96	97
Intl Util 8¼-82	90¼	91¼
Kimberley 8½-86	97¼	98¼
Marubeni 9¾-82	97	98
Michelin 7½-88	79¾	80¾
Miles 9¼-80	98	99
Monsanto 8¾-85	101½	103½
Motorola 8-87	87½	88½
NrgKomSk 7½-87	82	83
Norsk Hyd. 9¾-85	98¼	99¼
NorthAMR 7¾-79	96¼	97¼
Ontario 8½-86	95½	96½
Oslo 8¾-86	91¾	92¾
Otis-Elev 8¾-85	100½	101½
Owens Corn 9-86	98½	99½
Pac.Light 9¼-87	100½	101½
Pac.Light 8-88	83½	84½
Papua 9½-83	97	98
Pemex 10½-82	97	99
Pennwalt 8-87	85¾	86¾
Philmorris 8½-86	98	99
QuebecHyd 8¾-86	97¾	98¾
QuebecHyd 8¼-86	92¼	93¼
Queb. Prov. 7½-88	81	82
Queensld 8½-86	85	86
Ralston 7½-87	86	87
Richardson 8¼-85	99	100
S.A.S. 8-85	84	85
Scanraff 8¾-88	93	94
Scott 8¼-86	97	98
Shell 8-86	91½	92½
Shell 7½-87	86¾	87¾
Singer 11-77	102½	103½
SkandBn. 10¼-81	101½	102½
SNCF 9¼-81	99½	100½
St. Ind. 8½-80	97¾	98¾
St. Ind. 8½-88	94½	95½
Sumitomo 9¼-80	96	97
Swed. Exp. 9-82	97	98
Sybron 8-87	85	86
Tenneco 7½-79	96½	97½
Tenneco 7¾-87	81	82
Textron 7¾-87	80½	81½
Tokyo Cor.10¼-81	100	101
TokyoCor 8¾-88	86	88
Transocean 8-86	92	93
Transocean 7½-87	86½	87½
Union Oil 7-79	96¼	97¼
Union Oil 7½-87	86	87
Utah 8-87	82½	83½
Volvo 9½-85	96½	97½
Volvo 8-87	82¾	83¾
Beatrice 4½-92	82½	84½
Borden 6¾-91	98½	100½
Borden 5-92	86½	88½
BroadHale 4¾-87	67½	69½
Carnation 4-88	83	85
Chevron 5-88	95	97
Chrysler 4¾-88	49½	51½
Chrysler 5-88	53	55
Cont Tel 5½-88	63½	65½
Comm In 4¼-88	82½	84½
Dart Ind 4¾-88	73½	75½
EastKodak 4½-88	112½	114½
Econ Lab 4½-87	67½	69½
Firestone 5-88	78½	80½
Ford 6-86	83½	85½
Ford 5-88	72	74
Gen Elec 4¼-85	72	74
Gen Elec 4¼-87	80	82
Gen Food 4½-82	79	81
Gillette 4¾-82	78½	80½
Gillette 4¾-87	67½	69½
Gould 5-87	81½	83½
Gulf West. 5-88	83½	85½
Honeywell 6-86	74	76
ITT 4¾-87	67½	69½
I.S.I. 6¼-89	77	79
McDerm 4¾-87	136	138
Morgan JP 4¼-87	100	102
Nabisco 5¼-88	85	87
Owens Ill 4½-87	86	88
Penney JC 4½-87	74½	76½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83	85	87
R.C.A. 5-88	68	70
Revlon 4¾-83	104	106
Revlon 4¾-87	95	97
Sperry 4¼-88	95	97
Squibb Intl 4¾-87	77	79
Texaco 4½-88	70½	72½
UnCarb 4¾-82	100½	102½
WarnLam 4½-87	85½	87½
WarnLam 4¼-88	72½	74½
Xerox 5-88	71½	73½

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	77½	79½
Am Tob 5¼-88	98½	100½
Ashland 5-88	70	72
Beatrice 6¼-91	99½	101½

Bondtrade—Index

(Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100)

	Med.	Long	Conv
Yesterday	97.37	85.67	93.09
Previous	97.31	85.60	92.47

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Africa, French speak. countries (air)...$	145.00	72.50	40.50
Africa, others (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Algeria (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Arabian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Australia (air) ...$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Austria (air) ..Sch.	1,950.00	975.00	525.00
Belgium ....B.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Burma (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Bulgaria (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Canada (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
China (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Cyprus (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Czechoslov. (air)...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Denmark (air).D.Kr.	638.00	319.00	176.00
Ethiopia (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Finland (air)...F.M.	376.00	188.00	105.00
France ....F.F.	412.00	206.00	112.00
Germany (air).D.M.	278.00	139.00	75.00
Great Britain ...£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Greece (air) ...Dr.	3,112.00	1,556.00	862.00
Hong Kong (air) ..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Hungary (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
India (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Indonesia (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Iran (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iraq (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Iceland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Ireland ...£	33.00	16.50	9.00
Israel (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Italy ....Lire	75,000.00	37,500.00	21,000.00
Japan (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Khmer Rep. (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Korea (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Kuwait (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Lebanon (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Libya (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Luxembourg ..L.Fr.	4,050.00	2,025.00	1,125.00
Malagasy (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Malta (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Malaya (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Mexico (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Morocco (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Nepal (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Netherlands ....Fl.	284.00	142.00	79.00
New Zealand (air).$	292.00	146.00	81.00
Norway (air)..N.Kr.	578.00	289.00	161.00
Pakistan (air) ...$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Philippines (air)..$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Persian Gulf (air).$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Poland (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Polynesia (F.)(air)$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Portugal (air)..Esc.	2,850.00	1,425.00	787.00
Romania (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
Saudi Arabia (air).$	171.00	85.50	47.00
Singapore (air)...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
S. America (air)..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Spain (air) ....Ptas.	6,600.00	3,300.00	1,818.00
Sri Lanka (air) ..$	228.00	114.00	63.00
Sweden (air) ..S.Kr.	464.00	232.00	127.00
Switzerland ...S.Fr.	300.00	150.00	82.00
Thailand (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Tunisia (air) ...$	124.00	62.00	34.50
Turkey (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.A.R. (air) ...$	171.00	85.50	47.00
U.S.S.R. (air) ...$	118.00	59.00	33.00
U.S.A. (air) ...$	195.00	97.50	54.00
Vietnam (air) ...$	273.00	136.50	75.00
Yugoslavia (air)..$	118.00	59.00	33.00

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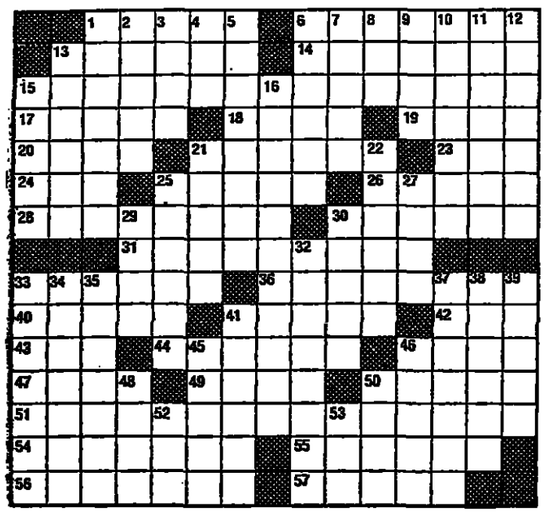
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ACROSS

1 No. 1 Alp
6 Greeters of day
13 TV daytime offering
14 Famed Biblical city
15 Early movie fun
17 By itself
18 Bulrush
19 Roadhouses
20 Put on cargo
21 Abandon
23 Barfly
24 Common contraction
25 Target game
26 Harsh treatment
28 Glasses for displaying plants
30 Uncertain feeler
31 Abash
33 French auto race city
36 Sudden collapses
40 "—— to sow..."
41 Entrancement
42 Germs of life
43 Author Anais
44 Resolve
46 Harbor craft
47 Garden plant family
49 Very: Fr.
50 Gambling money
51 Less than urbane
54 Ballroom dance
55 Demosthenes, e.g.
56 Begin again
57 Saint at the gate

DOWN

1 Lodger and eater
2 Slip
3 Church section
4 Catch
5 Standards
6 Takes a walk
7 Food squeezer
8 Daughter of Harmonia
9 Truck type, for short
10 Ties the score
11 Wino's trademark
12 Lawyer of a sort
13 Shakespeare's "—— of care"
15 Tricky bowling shot
16 Movie missiles
21 Beauts
22 Foot bone
25 Headed for ruin
27 Kind of pear
29 Pack of paper
30 Late movie star
32 Organ control knob
33 Lassitude
34 French dramatist
35 Deficits
37 Tracer
38 One bringing to mind
39 Cut wood
41 Story for shooting
45 Anesthetic
46 Condition
48 All but a few
50 Warning to a cat
52 School-home group
53 Bitter feeling



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Fair	MADRID	24	75	Fair
AMSTERDAM	14	57	Cloudy	MILAN	21	70	Fair
ANKARA	10	50	Overcast	MONTREAL	5	41	Fair
ATHENS	22	72	Cloudy	MOSCOW	6	43	Overcast
BEIRUT	26	79	Fair	MUNICH	13	55	Overcast
BELGRADE	17	63	Cloudy	NEW YORK	11	52	Fair
BERLIN	11	52	Showers	NICE	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	14	57	Cloudy	OSLO	15	59	Fair
BUDAPEST	16	61	Cloudy	PARIS	17	61	Cloudy
CAIRO	—	—	Unavailable	PRAGUE	12	54	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Cloudy	ROME	23	73	Fair
COPENHAGEN	12	54	Cloudy	SOFIA	16	61	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	24	75	Fair	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Showers
DUBLIN	14	57	Cloudy	TEHRAN	—	—	Unavailable
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	81	Fair
FLORENCE	21	70	Cloudy	TUNIS	25	77	Fair
FRANKFURT	13	57	Cloudy	VENICE	20	68	Fair
GENEVA	12	54	Overcast	VIENNA	15	59	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	50	Cloudy	WARSAW	12	54	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	18	64	Showers	WASHINGTON	20	68	Fair
LAS PALMAS	27	81	Cloudy	ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy
LISBON	22	73	Cloudy				
LONDON	15	59	Fair				
LOS ANGELES	16	61	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 8, 1975

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund — $6.15
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. — $7.42
Anstral Select — $3.80

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co.:

— (d) Bazebond — SF788
— (d) Conbar — SF734
— (d) Grobar — SF526
— (d) Stockbar — SF834

(w) Browninvest — $12.40
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. — $10.81
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. — $4.62
(d) A.G.P. Japan Fd. — $6.62

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:

— (w) Capital Int'l — $13.86
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. — $8.22
(d) Capital Rentinvest — LF1,062
(d) Caribico Open-End — $92.10
(d) Citadel Fund — $2.23
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. — $673.92
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. A Certs. — $7.15
(w) Convert. Fd. Int. B Certs. — $10.93
(d) Convert Bond Fd. N.V. — $7.62

CREDIT SUISSE:

— (d) Canasec — SF542
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds — SF73.25
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l — SF66.50
— (d) Energievalor — SF71.25
— (d) Ussec — SF625
— (d) Europavalor — SF116.75
(i) Crosby Fund S.A. — $4.14

G.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:

— (w) G.S. Income Fd. — $7.28
(w) D.G.G. — $15.07
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-div.) — $1.14
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l — $10.97
(w) Dr. Interch. Inv. Fd. — $10.50
(w) Europe Obligations — LF906

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:

— (d) Concentra — DM71.66
— (d) Intl. Rentenfond — DM71.80

FIDELITY:

Fidelity Dir. Stgs. Trust — $50.00
— (w) Fidelity Equitalia — $6.53
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund — $12.31
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fund — $21.87
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. — $9.08
(d) Fiducem — SF607
(w) First Int'l Fd. — $110.90
(w) First Int'l Healte Sel — $14.57
(d) First Nat'l City Fund — $25.52
(d) First Security Cap Fd. — $21.06
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. — $52.16
(w) Fleming Japan ...nd — $21.30
(w) Foneslex Issue Pr — SF17.58
(d) Formula Selection Fd. — $7.54
(d) Fondital — $9.77
(d) Fund of Nations — $4.83
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) — $8.60
(w) Future Australia Fd. — Aus.$7.60

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:

— (w) Berry Int'l Fund — $9.55
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. — $25.35
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund — $5.32
(w) Guardian Gr. Fd. Int'l — $7.67
(w) Haussmann Holdes NV — $5.542
(i) H.O.I.T. Hotet — $23.39
(d) Icofund — $9.35
(d) Interfix — SF294
(d) Interfund S.A. — $9.22
(w) Intermarket Fund — $69.63
(w) Int'l Income Fund — $22.69
(r) Int'l Privilege Ltd — Can$55.97
(r) Int'l Securities Fund — $5.69
(w) Intertrust Int'l Fd. S.A. — $37.70
(r) Invest Atlantique — $37.72
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund — $2.49
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd. S.A. — $7.52
(r) Japan Growth Fund — $14.33
(d) Japan Selection Fund — $42.15
(w) Japan Pacific Fund — $12.16

JARDINE FLEMING:

— (r) Jardine Equt. Tract — $10.72
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund — $27.56
— (r) Jardine Selection NV — $12.46

(d) KB Income Fund — LF1,523
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F — $9.53
(w) Kleinworth Benz. Jap. F — $17.05
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold — $28.79

LLOYDS BANK INTERNATIONAL:

+(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. — SF373.00
+(w) L&B-T Income Fund — SF370.50
(w) Luxfund — $10.25
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund — $10.37
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund — $1.61
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund — $3.04
(w) N.A.M.F. — $36.28
(w) Nippon Fund — $33.14
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund — $5.71
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. — $6.52
(r) Pegasus Intern'l — $7.22
(d) Putman Intern'l Fund — $13.66
(d) Renta Fund — LF1,915
(d) Renta Capital Fund — LF2,761
(d) Rentinvest — LF913
— (d) Safe Fund — $4.40
— (d) Safe Trust Fund — $9.55
(w) Samurai Portfolio — SF33.20
Share Realty N.V. — $14.14
Share International N.V. — $4.69

SEPRO:

— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) — $11.06

S.M.C. FUNDS:

— (d) CSF Fund — SF24.39
— (d) Crossbow Fund — SF6.55
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. — $7.05
(w) SMH Special Fund — DM20.20

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:

— (r) Parfon Sw. B. Eat — SF1,529
— (r) Securswiss — SF395
(d) Sorse Fund — $171.73
(w) Star Fund — $4.67

SWISS BANK CORP.:

— (d) America-Valor — SF435.75
— (d) Intervalor — SF61.25
— (d) Japan Portfolio — SF364.25
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. — SF152.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select — SF80.00
— (d) Universal Fund — SF85.85
(w) Talent Global Fund — $7.92
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea) — $21.61
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.Y. — $20.63
(w) Transpacific Fund — $18.40

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:

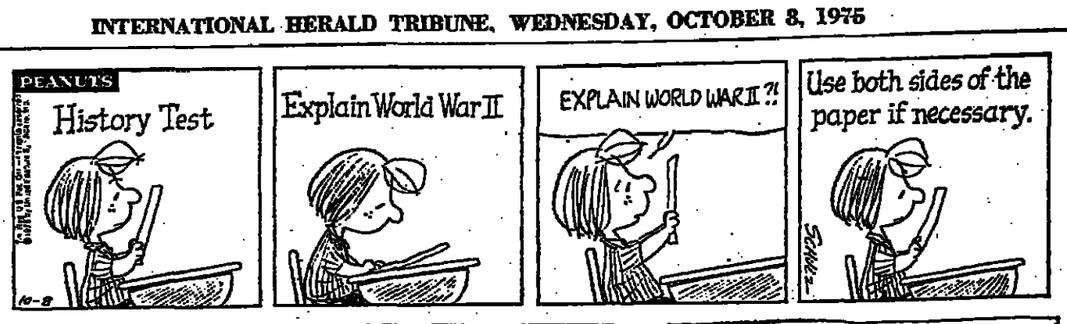
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh — SF35
— (d) Bond Invest — SF71.50
— (d) Convert-Invest — SF74
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh — SF313
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh — SF76
— (d) Globinvest — SF62.50
— (d) Pacific Invest — SF70.50
— (d) Rometac-Invest — SF215
— (d) Salit South Afr. Sh — SF224.50
— (d) Sima Swiss Sv. Est — SF180.50

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:

— (d) Atlantefonds — DM16.30
— (d) Europafonds — DM33.00
— (d) Unifonds — DM290.25
— (d) Unirenta — DM42.45
— (d) Unispecial I — DM50.60
(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd. — $2.61
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. — $11.42
(w) Western Growth Fd — 45.97
(w) Western Hedge Fund — $1,349.63
(w) West. Proprietary N.V. — $1,370.73
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. — $291.69
(w) Worldwide Securities — $11.57
(w) Worldwide Special — $3,191.29

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; † — New; N.A. — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked.

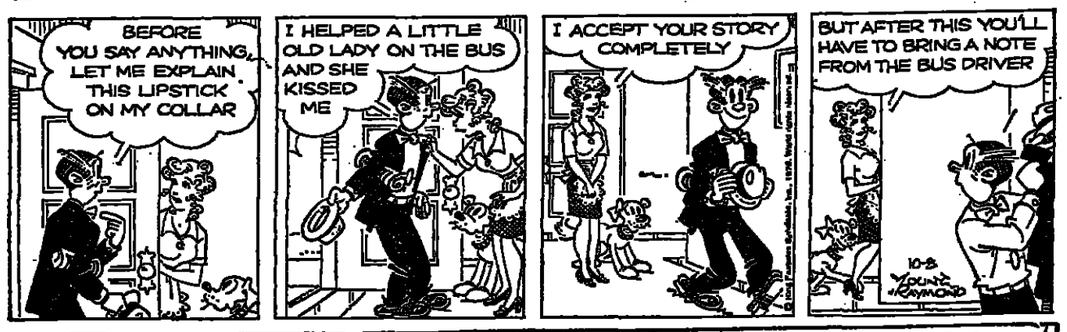
PEANUTS



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BLONDIE



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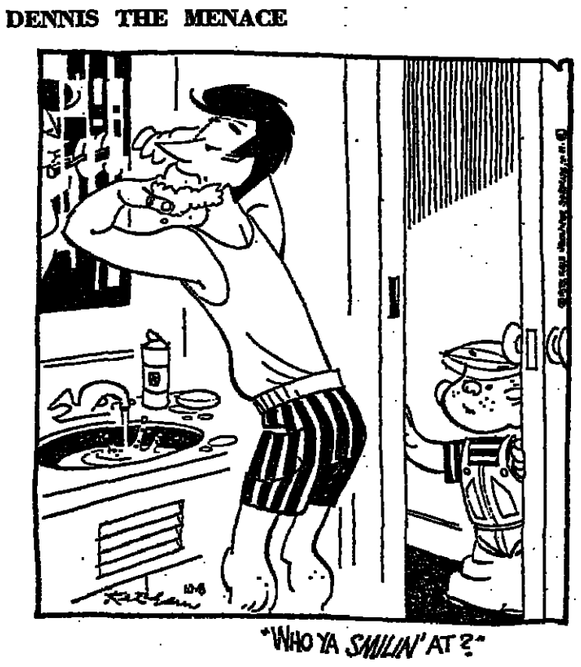
BRANDY CAPP



REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

LOTEX
GOYGS
POATTE
NESIPP

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: "_____"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: JUROR TAWNY QUAVER INVEST

Answer: *Where the tourist is provided no latitude* — AT THE EQUATOR

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BOOKS

THE EMERGENT SELF

By Ruby V. Redinger. Knopf. 515 pp. $15.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

GIFTED with genius, Mary Ann Evans not only created some of the finest and perdurable fiction in the English language, but she also fashioned a most complex and great person, George Eliot. Her literary stature stands on such novels as "Middlemarch," "Felix Holt, the Radical" and "Adam Bede," but her personal attainments have only lately begun to be revealed.

Gordon Haight started the process with his seven volumes of "The George Eliot Letters" and a biographical study, and now Prof. Ruby V. Redinger of Baldwin-Wallace College in Berea, Ohio, gives us what is surely the most insightful account yet of the evolution of the boundlessly fascinating George Eliot.

The operative word in Prof. Redinger's title is "emergent," a descriptive used by George Henry Lewes, George Eliot's long-time lover, to connote "an unpredictable result arising from known sources. It was Lewes who prodded Miss Evans to write fiction when she was 37 and who gave her the love, warmth and critical understanding that enabled her to fructify her inherent literary genius.

After the current fashion, which traces to Erik H. Erikson, Prof. Redinger has written a psychobiography, a form that is compatible with much of what we know now about George Eliot's childhood and early emotional development, but it is also a form that tends to diminish the influences of the social milieu and societal observation on the cognitive content of George Eliot's fiction.

It is Redinger's thesis, in brief, that Mary Ann Evans grew up deprived of parental and sibling affection and that her fiction externalized her love-starved early years. This was, the book contends, essential to her psychical survival and is indeed the key to her greatness in creating memorable characters of tantalizing subtlety.

In Redinger's version, "Adam Bede," for example, was a recreation and a romanticization of George Eliot's father, the father figure she wanted but did not have, while "The Mill on the Floss" dealt with her torment over her only brother, who shunned her during the quarter century she and Lewes were "married." "Middlemarch," on the other hand, is depicted as marking George Eliot's exorcism, through writing, of the haunting awfulness of her childhood.

Careful, thorough, the result of some 15 years of absorption in the George Eliot archival riches, Redinger's book commands respect for its documentation as much as for its graceful style. She is a pleasure to read, and one does not have to be intimately acquainted with George Eliot's fiction to enjoy the benefit from the author's biographical artistry.

If the test of a good biography is how well it breathes a lively verisimilitude into its subject—how much a reader does come away feeling that he has participated in another's emotional life—then Redinger's book scores high. But if the test also includes a reader's degree of insight into the subject's politics, then Redinger's book rates a B rather than an A.

I am not suggesting that George Eliot was avowedly political in the sense that Dickens was in his pungent social commentary, but she did develop a political sensibility that cannot be escaped. There is some of it in "Felix Holt, the Radical" and a great deal more in "Middlemarch." Indeed, one of the elements that makes that novel, written when George Eliot was in her 50s, so enduring is its trenchant commentary on the clerical mind and on the status of women in mid-19th-century England.

"George Eliot" should encourage readers who have shied away from the novelist to discover what great writing they have been missing all these years.

Alden Whitman is on the staff of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 250 bookstores in 118 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

This week		Last Week	Weeks on list
1	Ragtime, by E.L. Doctorow.	1	16
2	Looking for Mr. Goodbar, by Judith Rossner	2	16
3	The Great Train Robbery, by Michael Crichton	4	15
4	Shogun, by James Clavell.	3	12
5	The Moneychangers, by Arthur Hailey	5	21
6	Humboldt's Gift, by Saul Bellow	8	5
7	The Eagle Has Landed, by by Jack Higgins	7	9
8	Circus, by Alistair MacLean	6	6
9	Curtain, by Agatha Christie	—	1
10	Centennial, by James Michener	9	56

GENERAL

1	Sylvia Porter's Money Book, by Sylvia Porter	1	13
2	Total Fitness, by Laurence E. Morehouse and Leonard Gross	2	23
3	TM, by Harold H. Bloomfield, M.D., Michael Peter Cain and Dennis T. Jaffe	4	13
4	Breach of Faith, by Theodore H. White	3	39
5	Without Feathers, by Woody Allen	5	8
6	Winning Through Intimidation, by Robert J. Ringer	6	5
7	The Great Railway Bazaar, by Paul Theroux	—	1
8	The Save Your Life Diet, by David Reuben, MD	8	18
9	Money, by John Kenneth Galbraith	—	1
10	How the Good Guys Finally Won, by Jimmy Breslin.	9	18

Solution to Previous Puzzle

O	L	E	O		E	R	O	S	E		R	A	P	S
W	A	R	N		T	Y	E	N	O	N		E	L	I	A
E	I	N	E		H	A	I	R	S		S	T	E	N
D	R	E	S	S	E	D		R	H	E	T	O	R	S
			N	O	R		F	E	R	A	L			
S	P	I	L	A	'	T		P	O	L	I	T	E	S	S	E
M	O	O	T		V	O	X		N	E	S	T	O	R
A	S	P	I	R	E	D		P	E	R	S	O	N	A
S	T	E	V	E	N		H	O	D		M	O	G	S
H	E	R	E	T	I	C	A	L		F	A	I	S	E
			H	O	R	A	E		S	E	I	T		
S	L	E	E	P	E	R		M	O	D	I	S	T	E
A	I	D	A		M	A	L	A	R		V	E	I	L
I	S	I	T		A	I	F	U	R	E		E	A	R	L
L	A	T	H		N	I	E	V	E	R		S	N	E	E

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

The diagramed deal from a recent event is a curiosity: one of the most unobtrusive cards in West's hand turned out to be crucial.

The bidding also was curious: North-South bid voluntarily to a game in spades with only 13 high-card points between them. North's jump to game was certainly unusual when South was rescuing him from a contract of two hearts doubled, but his distribution was attractive. Four spades gave him two chances: that the game would make, or that East-West could make a game.

As it turned out, three-no-trump was unbeatable for East-West, with neither player holding a clear spade stopper, and five clubs by East would have succeeded. East might have ventured this contract over four spades, since West was likely to have a suitable hand.

West was somewhat surprised that his partner had sold out to an undoubled game. It was clear that North-South were bidding on distribution and not high cards, so he led the spade three. A trump lead is often right in such circumstances, seeking to cut down ruffs.

South played the spade then from the dummy, captured the queen with the ace and led a low diamond. West won with the jack and played the spade six, sacrificing a trump trick but leaving South with no chance. By the time he had established his diamonds, his hand was entryless and he went down two tricks, scoring the heart ace and seven trump tricks.

If West had held the spade five and South the six, this line of defense would have been fatal. South would have been able to win the second round of trumps cheaply in his hand, ruff a diamond, lead to the spade king and ruff another diamond. There would still be a ruffing entry in his hand for the three established diamonds, and the contract would make.

But West was aware of the significance of the spade six. If he had not held that card, he would have shifted to hearts or clubs at the third trick, and South would have had a hopeless task.

NORTH
♠ 10 9 8 7 2
♡ A 10 9 6 4 3
◇ 10
♣ 5

WEST
♠ J 6 3
♡ Q J 2
◇ K J 3
♣ A K Q 4

EAST
♠ Q
♡ K 8 7 5
◇ A 9 7
♣ J 10 3 7 2

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 5 4
♡ —
◇ Q 8 6 5 4 2
♣ 9 6 3

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ◇	1 N.T.	2 ♡	Dbl.
2 ♠	Pass	4 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade three.

هكذا من الاصل

Must Win 3 Straight

A's Have an Uphill Struggle With Red Sox in AL Playoff

By Murray Chass

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The Oakland A's, ys Reggie Jackson, are like salmon swimming upream to reach their spawning ground: "We ight die trying to get there."

The A's reached home yesterday but only geoaphically. With the recurring success they have id in recent seasons, they consider their spiritual me to be the World Series. And indeed, they e dying trying to reach it for the fourth straight ar.

The Boston Red Sox have placed the A's on their ecarious perch and one more loss, either tonight tomorrow or Thursday, will terminate baseball's test dynasty. The A's need three straight ctories, nothing less, in the best-of-five series, hich they trail, 2-0.

"We won eight in a row once this year," said ollie Fingers, the team's best relief pitcher, who asn't at his best Sunday. "There's no reason we n't win three in a row."

Manager Alvin Dark, presumably after discussg the situation with Charles O. Finley ("He's an wner to you-all, but he's a general manager to e"), named Ken Holtzman to try and win the rst of the three. Rick Wise will start for Boston the third game of the American League series. Holtzman, a left-hander who won 18 games ring the season, will be working with only two ays' rest because he started the playoff opener saturday. He pitched well, allowing just two earnd runs in 6 1/3 innings. But Oakland errors did im in.

It's conceivable that Holtzman could get an extra ay's rest because rain, which fell yesterday, was orecast for today in Oakland. If the game were ained out, Darrell Johnson, the Boston manager, ould have to decide whether to stay with Wise or ring back Luis Tiant, who triggered the A's probms by stifling them on three hits in the opener.

In their streak of five division titles and three World Series championships, the A's always have layed best under pressure. Now they face more ntense pressure than at any time since they tarted dominating baseball.

As proof that the A's can overcome overwhelming odds, Jackson recalled the 1973 World Series when they trailed the Mets, three games to two, with the Mets' Tom Seaver pitching the sixth game.

"We can come back," Jackson said, then added, out of a sense of the harsh reality of the situation, "but things don't look too good for the home team."

Jackson's mood clearly was far different from the other day, before the playoffs began, when he held up his hand with the World Series ring on it and said, "I got so many of those I give them away."

The A's have been stunned by the ease with which the Red Sox have handled them. They didn't expect to run away with the pennant in three straight, but neither did they figure they would lose both games in Boston.

"Boston is just a hungry, aggressive team, more than I saw in any other team we've played," said Sal Bando, whose four hits Sunday helped him set two playoff records but didn't win the game.

"This team is for real," Jackson added. "They're an excellent ballclub. They're capable of beating us. We have to go hard. If we are at our best, I don't think they can beat us. They have to show me that they can beat me."

None of the A's, of course, are ready to concede. As Bando said, "Sometimes, deep down, you say we've lost. But I don't feel that way. I don't think they're a better team than we are and I think we'll see that now. That's no slight to Boston; I just have confidence in my teammates. It'll be interesting. We'll see what we're made of."

Right now it seems the Red Sox are made of the things that have made the A's perennial champions. When the Red Sox have needed a hit, they have produced it. When they have needed an out from a relief pitcher, they have got it.

Oakland's bullpen, on the other hand, has faltered, as has Vida Blue, who, with the exception of a two-hit, 1-0 victory over Baltimore last year, has not glittered in his postseason performances in 10 playoff and World Series starts. Blue has completed only one game while winning one, losing five and compiling a 4.31 earned-run average.



United Press International.

FALCON GROUNDED—The Saints' Larry Burton leaps to grab 60-yard pass from Archie Manning as Falcons' Rolland Lawrence is unsuccessful in defending. Falcons won, 14-7.

NFL Cowboys Remain Undefeated

DETROIT, Oct. 7 (UPI).—Second-year running back Charles Young and wide receiver Drew Pearson each scored two second-half touchdowns last night to lead the Dallas Cowboys to a 36-10 National Football League victory that spoiled the Detroit Lions' debut in their $55.7-million stadium.

Detroit had taken its first and only lead of the game, 10-9, at 5 minutes 47 seconds of the third quarter before Dallas went to work. The Lions' touchdown came on a fourth-down pass of seven yards from quarterback Greg Landry to running back Dexter Bussey.

Young plunged over from a yard out with 3:03 left in the third quarter and then went 42 yards to haul in a Roger Staubach pass for a touchdown as Detroit lost for the first time and unbeaten Dallas won for the third time.

The other Cowboy running back, Robert Newhouse, clinched the victory with a halfback option pass for a 46-yard touchdown to Pearson. Three minutes later, Pearson grabbed a 37-yard touchdown pass after defensive back Levi Johnson had tipped it.

Johnson was beaten for long gainers all night as the crowd of 79,784 alternately cheered and groaned. The "no-show" count for the 80,638-seat stadium was only 678.

An interference call against Johnson in favor of wide receiver Golden Richards set up a 21-yard field goal by Toni Fritsch, the first points scored in the largest covered football stadium in the country. Fritsch also kicked field goals of 29 and 39 yards to offset a 21-yard field goal by Detroit's Errol Mann and give Dallas a 9-3 half-time edge.

Southmen In Playoffs

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 7 (UPI). — Quarterback Danny White threw a touchdown pass to Ed Marshall with 32 seconds to play Sunday to give the Memphis Southmen a 37-33 victory over the Southern California Sun and a spot in the World Football League playoffs.

Navratilova Granted Residence in the U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (UPI). —Martina Navratilova, the Czechoslovakian tennis player who sought political asylum in the United States, yesterday was granted permanent resident status, the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service announced.

Navratilova, 18, entered the United States on a temporary visa which has permitted her to compete professionally as a tennis player.

The triumph, witnessed by 18,129 fans, improved the Southmen's record to 7-2 and gave Memphis the Eastern Division summer season title. Southern California is now 5-5.

Rookie running back Anthony Davis, the WFL's leading rusher, left the game with an ankle injury in the third quarter after he had scored on runs of two and 30 yards and caught an 11-yard pass for his third touchdown for the Sun. Davis, who caught nine passes for 75 yards and gained 59 yards on 10 carries, also scored two action points.

Hornets 39, Steamer 14

At Shreveport, La., quarterback Tom Sherman routed the Shreveport defense for 17 completions and two touchdown passes to lead Charlotte to a 39-14 victory over the Steamer.

Sherman passed for 154 yards, including scoring passes of three and 10 yards to Tim George in the second and fourth quarters. Charlotte also scored on a one-yard run by Don Highsmith, an 84-yard interception return by Randy Rhino and a 10-yard return of a deflected punt by Dennis Turner.

Charlotte snapped a two-game losing streak before a crowd of 20,470 to improve its record to 5-4, while Shreveport's record is 4-6.

NHL Maintains Balance as New Season Opens

By Robert Fachet

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7 (WP). —The National Hockey League has lost its network television contract; last season its championship playoffs were afflicted by a foggy arena and apathy; after the season the NHL suffered through a messy court trial and canceled previously approved expansion plans.

To be sure, matters could be worse. At least those endangered species, the California Seals and the Pittsburgh Penguins, are still breathing with the season opening tonight. And if NHL crowds no longer approach 95 per cent of building capacity, there is sufficient fan support to cover the semimonthly paychecks.

Bobby Orr hasn't defected to the World Hockey Association and Chicago Stadium has finally installed a new clock.

There has been progress in other areas. A rule providing minor penalties for back talk to officials should quickly terminate the long-winded discussions of recent seasons. There are signs that other regulations in the delay-of-game area, largely ignored in the past, will be enforced. And the $9,050 in fines levied against Boston, Chicago, Montreal and Philadelphia for exhibition-game brawls indicates the league may be serious about reducing excessive aggression.

Competitive balance became a reality, rather than prattle about "parity," when expansionists Philadelphia and Buffalo met for the Stanley Cup. Of the four division champions, three, Philadelphia (1967), Buffalo (1970) and Vancouver (1970), carried expansion credentials. The New York Islanders, class of '72, carried Philadelphia to seven games in the Stanley Cup semifinals.

There will be further advances in the direction of better competition during this season. Kansas City, like Washington a 1974 baby, figures to slip past Minnesota in the Smythe Division race. The Washington Capitals will be far closer than last season's 37-point differential to Norris Division fourth-placer Detroit.

As the NHL begins its 59th campaign, the major on-ice question marks surround Philadelphia's search for a third straight Stanley Cup, Orr's rehabilitation from another knee operation, whether traditionally offense-minded Montreal and Boston can adapt to new defensive systems, Marcel Dionne's role with the close-checking Los Angeles Kings and the future of Buffalo's charismatic French Connection.

Here is a capsulization of the four division races:

NORRIS DIVISION

Montreal should have no difficulty repeating its first-place finish. With a year's experience, the Yvon Lambert-Doug Risenbrough-Mario Tremblay line will be one of the NHL's best, certainly an anchor for Scotty Bowman's new defensive course. Los Angeles is likely to stumble, with the Dionne trade proving a colossal error. Terry Harper anchored the Kings' defense, Dan Maloney provided courage. Dionne's forte is free-lancing, and coach Bob Pulford won't permit it. Dissension has festered at Pittsburgh, where Syl Apps expressed public displeasure with coach Marc Boileau. Nevertheless, the Penguins should finish comfortably ahead of Detroit, with its defensive deficiencies and Washington, improved but still lacking in talent.

ADAMS DIVISION

Coach Floyd Smith is toying with a possible breakup of Buffalo's French Connection, which scored 131 goals. Winger Rick Dudley defected to the WHA, but Don Luce and Craig Ramsay are back and the Sabres should remain No. 1. Boston has been in the news with Dave Forbes's assault trial, the sale of the club to Buffalo's Jacobs brothers and Orr's operation, but the last-named effectively curtails its bid to overtake the Sabres. Goaltender Wayne Thomas, freed from the Montreal press box, should give Toronto a boost over the .500 mark. California, demoralized by rumors of the franchise's demise, is unlikely to gain any ground.

PATRICK DIVISION

Philadelphia is unlikely to receive a serious challenge, but its three followers should wage another close battle for playoff positions. The young Islanders figure to improve with maturity and beat out their old-time New York rivals, the Rangers, for second place. The Rangers gave away too much to St. Louis for goalie John Davidson. Center Wayne Dillon, lured from the WHA, will fill enough of the gap, however, to lift Ron Stewart's crew into the playoffs. Fred Creighton will have Atlanta in better condition than last season, but no higher in the standings.

SMYTHE DIVISION

The injection of muscle in the forms of Ted Irvine, Bert Wilson and Jerry Butler should propel St. Louis ahead of stand-pat Vancouver, the surprise winner last year. Chicago can't seem to reverse its slide to obscurity but rates ahead of hustling Kansas City and a Minnesota team that will require almost complete rebuilding under new coach Ted Harris.



Bobby Orr

... hurt but in NHL.

Pirates Pick Rookie Pitcher to Keep Reds off the Bases

By Joseph Durso

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 7 (NYT). —The National League playoff switched today to Pittsburgh, where the Pirates braced for their last chance to stop the running Reds from Cincinnati in their dash toward the pennant and the World Series.

The teams worked out in the sunshine in Three Rivers Stadium this afternoon after flying here from Cincinnati, where the Reds stole 10 bases in 10 attempts over the weekend while burying the Pirates, 8-3 and 6-1. The chase will resume tonight with the Reds needing only one more victory in the best-of-five series to win their third pennant in six years and to reach for the big money Saturday against the survivor of the Oakland-Boston playoff in the American League.

The Pirates, who won 92 games and the Eastern Division title this season, will try hitting next against Gary Nolan. He is a 27-year-old right-hander from California who reached the Reds at 19, pitched in two World Series, then underwent surgery on his right shoulder and appeared in only two games in two years while recovering in the minor leagues.

But this summer Nolan bounced back with 15 victories, nine defeats and an earned-run average of 3.16, though his old fastball had been replaced by an assortment of slower stuff.

Against him, Murtaugh will start his third left-hander in a row, John Candelaria, a 6-foot-7-inch rookie who was an all-city basketball center in a New York City high school. He had only two seasons of work in the minor leagues before the Pirates called him up on June 6, but two weeks later he started against Tom Seaver of the Mets in New York and pitched a four-hitter for his first victory. He finished the year with an 8-6 record and an earned-run average of 2.75.

"The Reds have been running all year," said Danny Murtaugh, manager of Pittsburgh, which lost playoffs to Cincinnati in 1970 and 1972. "The reason they're running on us is that they've been ahead in each game. I may make one, two or three changes in my lineup, or none at all. Our biggest problem is that we're a hitting team and we have to start hitting."

So the main issue tonight will be whether the Pirates can unload their hitting while Candelaria is contending with the Reds' running. He is an unusual young man 21 years old with a 31-year-old wife, Alice, who has three children from a previous marriage, including one child of 13. But he betrayed no special panic at the prospect of pitching against the big, bad Reds with the pennant at stake.

"I'm a little surprised that I got the starting assignment," he said, "because of my age and inexperience. I'll have to be concerned with keeping the runners close, of course. The best thing of all is not to give them any runners at all."

"You've got to win three games to win the playoff, not two," said Sparky Anderson, manager of the Reds' sprinters, "we've been into Pittsburgh before and got annihilated, so I'm going to stay in a low key. They could annihilate us again in three."

NFL Standings

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Buffalo	3	0	0	1.000	110	49
Miami	2	1	0	.667	74	52
N.Y. Jets	2	1	0	.667	80	72
Baltimore	1	2	0	.333	68	62
New England	0	3	0	.333	21	65
Central						
Cincinnati	3	0	0	1.000	66	38
Pittsburgh	2	1	0	.667	100	34
Houston	2	1	0	.667	59	33
Cleveland	0	3	0	.000	33	108
West						
Oakland	3	0	0	1.000	68	41
Denver	2	1	0	.667	74	84
Kansas City	0	3	0	.000	60	87
San Diego	0	3	0	.000	17	76

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

East	W	L	T	Pct	PF	PA
Dallas	3	0	0	1.000	91	48
Washington	2	1	0	.667	100	42
St. Louis	2	1	0	.667	80	71
Philadelphia	1	2	0	.333	53	48
N.Y. Giants	1	2	0	.333	50	89
Central						
Minnesota	3	0	0	1.000	97	30
Detroit	2	1	0	.667	57	66
Chicago	1	2	0	.333	25	76
Green Bay	0	3	0	.000	38	84
West						
Los Angeles	3	1	0	.667	54	45
Atlanta	1	2	0	.333	48	47
San Francisco	1	2	0	.333	51	53
New Orleans	0	3	0	.333	16	76

Monday's Result

Dallas 36, Detroit 10.

Sunday's Games

Buffalo at Baltimore.
New England at Cincinnati.
Houston at Cleveland.
Denver at Pittsburgh.
Kansas City at Oakland.
Philadelphia at Miami.
New York Jets at Minnesota.
Los Angeles at San Diego.
Atlanta at San Francisco.
Chicago at Detroit.
Dallas at New York Giants.
Green Bay at New Orleans.

Next Monday's Game

St. Louis at Washington.

Hockey Players, Owners Reach Accord

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—The National Hockey League announced a five-year agreement yesterday that requires compensation to teams for players who play out their option. The league begins its season next week.

Agreed to by the NHL Players Association and the owners of the league's 18 clubs, the pact gives a team "the right to equalization or compensation" if a player completes his contractual obligation and moves to another team. The agreement on the option clause is the first in professional sports achieved through collective bargaining and is retroactive to Sept. 15 and runs through Sept. 14, 1980.

In a key provision, hockey's new option clause provides for an impartial arbitrator, Judge Edward Houston, to determine the compensation to a player's previous team if the owners involved cannot agree.

This procedure differs from that of the National Football League, where the so-called Rozelle Rule is employed. Named after commissioner Pete Rozelle, the football rule gives the commissioner the right to set the compensation when the teams cannot agree. The NFL Players Association is presently in the courts seeking to eliminate the Rozelle Rule. The players' union contends, in part, that the rule is unfair because Rozelle is a representative of the club owners.

The five-year hockey pact, also the longest in pro sports history, was worked out by players and owners over 12 months of negotiations, which were conducted, according to the league, "in a spirit of harmony that took into account the best, long-range interests of the sport of hockey."

Part of the hockey agreement states that in the event of a merger between the NHL and World Hockey Association, the players shall be entitled to terminate their agreement and to re-open negotiations in regard to equalization and free-agent status.

"The players association has fought such a merger and will continue to fight a merger," said R. Alan Eagleson, executive director of the NHL Players Association. "A merger would only bring salaries down. When the American Football League merged with the NFL, average salaries went from $40,000 to $28,000."

Choice in Hockey

Other provisions of the agreement include a one-year option clause, or longer if mutually agreed on, or the possibility of a no-option contract, an increase of 50 per cent in the pension plan, from $500 to $750 per year of service; an equal split of proceeds from any international hockey games such as the series with the Soviet Union, and an increase of just less than $500,000 for league prize money.

Asked why hockey players were accepting a rule to which football players were so bitterly opposed, Pit Martin of the Chicago Black Hawks and president of the NHL Players Association, responded:

One big reason is that hockey has another league while football hasn't. This gives an NHL player still another alternative, jumping to the WHA if he is not satisfied with his NHL contract. The pro football player has no such bargaining power."

Reactions from other sports embroiled over freedom of players appeared to differ. An official of the NFL management council praised "hockey people and hockey players for succeeding in settling the issue in collective bargaining."

Terry Beldsoe, assistant executive director of the council, said that "collective bargaining is where this should be all along. This is too critical an issue to bargain around."

But Larry Fleisher, general counsel of the National Basketball Association Players Association, said that basketball players would not accept the agreement that the hockey players had accepted.

"We're not privy to all of the factors involved in hockey's collective bargaining." Fleisher added, "but we understand that a major factor in the agreement was the requirement that there be no merger between the two leagues or all bets are off.

"I also understand there are numerous other aspects totally unrelated to professional basketball. We have indicated all along that a rule that inhibits a player from exercising his free right of choice after his contract expires is unacceptable even if we have no merger agreement.

"The basketball players have strongly felt the entire system of college drafts, tied together with the reserve clause and a form of compensation such as the Rozelle Rule, violates the anti-trust laws, and we have proceeded accordingly in the federal courts."

Though the Rozelle Rule has seldom been invoked in the 12 years it has been in effect in the NFL, testimony by football players has pointed to its threat in restricting their movement from one club to another. The players contend that teams are reluctant to sign free agents and expose themselves to possible arbitration by Rozelle. Such a reluctance, they claim, works a hardship on free agents selling their services.

In the National Hockey League, however, this was the first year that players were permitted to play out their options and sign with another team. The most celebrated case was Marcel Dionne of the Detroit Red Wings, the league's third highest scorer, who signed a contract with the Los Angeles Kings. The Wings were compensated with Terry Harper and Dan Maloney, the players agreed upon by both clubs.

In a byplay to the Dionne move, Harper has challenged the league and the Kings in court, charging fraud in the trade and that the deal was a violation of anti-trust laws. A hearing on Harper's request for a restraining order was scheduled to be heard tomorrow in a Los Angeles court.



United Press International.

Bert Campaneris makes safe return to first as Boston's Cecil Cooper awaits pickoff throw from pitcher Reggie Cleveland. It was one of few right moves for A's in game 2.

Colorado Loses Gambling Spirit and Game

By Gordon S. White Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—A reckless, gambling approach to the game enabled previously unbeaten Colorado to get within one play of ending Oklahoma's winning streak, the longest in the nation. Then, with 79 seconds to go Saturday, the Buffaloes' coach, Bill Mallory, suddenly turned conservative and Colorado not only lost the big opportunity for an upset but lost the game as well, 21-20, so that Oklahoma increased its victory streak to 14 games.

When Mallory directed his team to go for broke on two fourth-down situations during the final drive of the game, the Buffaloes succeeded each time for first downs. This kept them on their way to the last touchdown with 1 minute 19 seconds to go. Then Mallory decided not to go for the victory with a two-point conversion and instead asked Tom Mackenzie to kick for the tying point.

Mackenzie, who may be the unhappiest young man in football, banked the ball wide of the uprights, and so Oklahoma preserved its victory string.

Mallory said, "I felt that this early in the season a tie could serve us the Big Eight championship in the long run." In other words, Mallory expected someone else in that conference to beat Oklahoma later in the season while Colorado remained unbeaten. That's asking a lot.

The Colorado coach said, "We have a lot of games to go and a lot of things can happen. It was definitely my decision and if I had it to do all over I'd do it again."

This was Oklahoma's second straight close call coming a week after Miami of Florida lost to the supposedly unbeatable Sooners, 31-17. It must give Texas some cause for optimism as the Longhorns prepare for that annual football game in the Cotton Bowl against Oklahoma this week. Coach Darrell Royal's Texans also remained undefeated by just showing up. They trounced Utah State, 61-7, in a well-designed breather put on the Texas schedule just prior to the big match with Oklahoma.

Michigan State had better luck than Colorado and executed the major upset of the day by breaking a late 3-3 tie to whip Notre Dame, 10-3. Tyrone Wilson, the Spartans' tailback, scampered 76 yards over right tackle to put the ball at the Irish four. He said, "I got down to the Notre Dame 10 and I ran out of gas. My legs just wouldn't move any more."

So Charlie Baggett, the quarterback, called on Levi Jackson to go the rest of the way and Michigan State's premier runner did just that for the winning touchdown at South Bend, Ind. Michigan State and Notre Dame now have 3-1 records as the Spartans prepare for their match with unbeaten (twice tied) Michigan.

College Poll

(The United Press International Board of Coaches top 20 college-football teams with won-lost records and first-place votes in parentheses.)

	Pts.
1. Ohio St. (4-0) (37)	413
2. Oklahoma (4-0 (2)	359
3. Southern California (4-0) (21.	306
4. Nebraska (4-0)	285
5. Texas (4-0)	253
6. Texas A-M (4-0) (1)	233
7. Alabama (3-1)	102
8. Michigan (2-0-2)	85
9. Penn St. (4-1)	60
10. Oklahoma St. (4-0)	44
11. West Virginia (4-0)	37
12. Colorado (3-1)	30
13. Arkansas St. (4-0)	25
14. Arizona (3-0)	24
15. Notre Dame (3-1)	13
16. Michigan St. (3-1)	12
17. Florida (2-1)	11
18. Missouri (3-1)	6
19. San Diego St. (5-0)	5
20. Kansas (3-1)	3

By agreement with the American Football Coaches, teams on probation by the NCAA are ineligible for top 20 and national championship consideration by the UPI Board of Coaches. Those teams on probation for 1975 are: Mississippi State, SMU, Long Beach State and Southwestern Louisiana.

Basketball Player Ailing

NEW YORK, Oct. 7 (NYT).—Marvin Webster, the best of college basketball's big men last season and the American Basketball Association's top draft choice, is lost to the Denver Nuggets for the season because of a liver ailment. The 6-foot-11-inch Webster has been hospitalized since Sept. 29. He was sidelined much of his senior season at Morgan State with hepatitis.

IOC President Gives Montreal Confidence Vote

MONTREAL, Oct. 7 (AP).—Lord Killanin, president of the International Olympic Committee, said last night that he was confident everything will be ready for next summer's Olympics.

But he called on Montreal to do more to keep the world informed on its race to complete construction, particularly concerning the Olympic Stadium.

"My only criticism is about communication," Killanin said after a three-day Olympic committee executive board meeting that included an inspection tour of the partially-built Olympic complex.

"If you are not informed, you pick up every rumor and have people guessing," he said. "With more information, you can allay those suspicions.

"I leave feeling fully confident that the Games will open next July 17 in Montreal," Killanin said.

Individual Karate Title Won by Japanese

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 7 (UPI).—Kunio Murakami defeated Junichiro Hamaguchi in an all-Japanese final to capture the individual title in the world karate championship at the Long Beach Arena.

Britain defeated top-seeded Japan for the team title. The other two top-seeded teams, France and the United States, were defeated in the first round.

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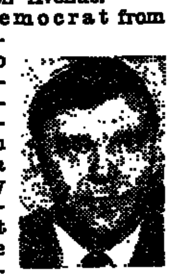
Observer

So This Is Depravity

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—With the Democrats coming to New York for their convention next year, everyone is suddenly worried about sheltering them from the depravity of Times Square, 42d Street and Eighth Avenue.

Sheltering a Democrat from depravity has always seemed to me to be an offense against nature, like sheltering a fish from water, but a friend in the city government insists that what goes on in the midtown depravity zone makes Friday night at the typical Democratic club seem, by comparison, like a Girl Scout picnic.



Baker

To persuade me of the degradation which will imperil Democrats unless the area is cleaned up, he took me to a pornographic film parlor off Seventh Avenue, which lies right in the Democrats' line of vision.

Admission was $5. "You've got nothing to worry about," I told my friend. "You'll never catch a Democrat laying out five bucks for a movie when he can hang out in the convention bars and cadge free drinks from the candidates' bag men."

"They could be forced to take sanctuary in places like this to escape the prostitutes on Eighth Avenue," he said.

We watched some of the movie. It was shocking. Sex is apparently hard labor. Various persons supported crushing weights in agonizing positions for what seemed endless blocks of time. Exhausted men grunted and toiled like movers trying to get a refrigerator into a fifth-floor walk-up.

"Should Democrats be forced to look at stuff like this?" my friend demanded.

* * *

After a while, the movie dramatized the thankless lot to which woman has been reduced in the sexual labor force. A man, a dispirited woman, obviously defeated by years of sweatshop labor, trudged about naked in a kitchen cooking a chicken dinner.

"Disgusting," murmured my friend.

We fell quiet then, for the woman—small thanks for her toil over a hot stove—had been hung by ropes from the ceiling and was being severely whipped.

From the start of the picture I had realized that sex was a harsh and thankless business, but I hadn't guessed it treated its work force like this.

"Every Democrat in the country ought to see this," I said. "Then maybe there'd be legislation forcing sex to treat its workers at least as well as chain-gang prisoners."

"Exploitation of the mentally defective for the vicious purpose of perpetuating a system of human labor that should have been automated years ago," I said. "If the Democrats see this, you can bet there'll be new fair-labor legislation to bring sex into the 20th century."

"You're spoiling the movie for me," my friend said.

I subsided, for the movie had switched themes. Having dramatized the odious toil and punishment of sex, the movie now began illustrating various machine operations. It had become essentially an industrial training film designed to instruct sex workers in industrial processes.

For this purpose, seven or eight human bodies were employed. By example, the film demonstrated various functions of machinery. In sex, I gathered, the human body is not regarded as a human body, but as plant equipment.

* * *

Now the laborers, who had toiled so dispiritedly in the earlier sequences, took turns demonstrating sundry mechanical processes their machines could perform, and we had a lengthy, didactic illustration of generator upkeep, valve timing, lubrication maintenance, clutch disengagement and other such engineering matters.

I was disgusted and hauled my friend out of the theater. "That cuts it," I told him. "When the Democrats see that sex is turning people into machines, I think we can count on fast action."

"They'll outlaw it," said my friend, somewhat sadly.

"And why not?" I demanded. "Who wants their life afflicted with something like that?"

'Women customers would come in, and we had a young lady with some carts with two baskets on them to present to them for use, but very few would take one.'

Sylvan Goldman and How He Changed U.S. Life

By Lawrence Van Gelder

NEW YORK (NYT).—Everybody knows about Henry Ford and the Wright Brothers. But what about Sylvan Goldman?

Nearing his 76th birthday, he lives, as far as most Americans are concerned, in virtual anonymity. Yet there breathes scarcely an American, young or old, who at one time or another hasn't gotten behind the wheels of—or ridden in—his foremost invention. Life would not be the same without it.

Sylvan Goldman is the father of the supermarket shopping cart.

From its humble Depression-era beginnings in a carpentry shop in Oklahoma City, the shopping cart—like the automobile—has become big business.

Like the automobile, it is the centerpiece of competition for a multi-million-dollar market among the industry's big four, who send a million units a year (list price $30 to $70) down their assembly lines and off to the supermarkets to sing their silent subliminal siren song whose sole lyric is: Buy, buy.

In the nearly 40 years since the first Americans reluctantly went down the aisle for butter or wurst in an uneasy marriage of convenience with Goldman's equivalent of the Model T, shopping carts have evolved—from a removable basket carried in something resembling a folding chair on wheels (the Smithsonian Institution has an original in its collection), to a computer-designed, chromed-steel answer to the Cadillac that starts at the touch of a fingertip and is intended to lure the shopper into bringing home a good deal more than just the bacon.

And while automobiles were flirting clumsily with aerodynamics and lengthening their fenders and sprouting portholes, shopping carts were being remodeled to eliminate the removability of the baskets, were growing tapered snouts and were learning to save space by nesting within one another.

In their ubiquitous but unremarkable way, they have rolled along with U.S. social history—rising out of the Depression, meeting the postwar baby boom with the folding baby seat, joining the exodus to the suburbs, there to gleam, be crushed or roll amok in shopping center parking lots or to be perverted into serving as barbecue grills, or remaining behind in the transformed and troubled cities.

Nobody knows how many shopping carts are rolling around in the United States but Safeway Stores, the country's largest supermarket chain, with more than 2,000 stores, says it bought 40,000 carts last year, at a cost of $2 million.

Another giant in the field, the A & P says that it buys 40,000 a year, at a cost of $2 million.

On the average, Safeway says, there are 150 carts to a store. They are expected to last about 10 years; during that time they will be regularly steam cleaned and subjected to maintenance. And, during that time, the wheels will be replaced about three times.

But to discuss the number of carts in terms of the more than 30,000 supermarkets (with at least $1 million in gross sales) in the country is to ignore the carts rolling around in smaller groceries, discount department stores (6,500 of them, with about 150 carts each) and in drug, liquor, garden supply and other stores where they have proved themselves useful to shoppers and store owners alike. And it ignores those vehicles that have been cartnapped to do duty in laundry rooms, offices and backyards.

Some carts have lasted for 20 years. They are, indeed, sturdy vehicles. According to some experts, they can support a dead weight of about 1,000 pounds—a structural strength mainly intended to help them to withstand the rigors of parking lots, where they hit and are hit, and are occasionally crushed by a truck.

The problem of how to enable shoppers to buy more in self-service groceries was one that led Goldman to come up with his invention.

"I used to own two chains of grocery stores—Standard Food Markets and Humpty Dumpty Stores," Goldman wrote a few years ago in a letter addressed to the Department of Cultural History at the Smithsonian Institution. "In watching customers carrying baskets on their arms shopping for groceries, the thought came to me if there were some way we could give that customer two baskets to shop with and still have one hand free to shop we could do considerably more business, because usually when the housewife got her basket full it was heavy for her to carry and she would stop shopping.

"On weekends we put some shopping baskets in the rear of our stores and when a clerk would see a customer's basket practically full, he would hand them another basket and tell them they could find their first basket of groceries by a certain checkout stand. Most always they would take this extra basket and keep shopping."

Goldman wrote: "In my office I had some folding chairs that the salesmen used when they called on me. I had the thought one day that if I would put wheels on the bottom of these folding chairs, raise the seats some so I could have room to put another rack at the bottom of the chair so this bottom rack could hold another shopping basket and let the back upright of the chair be the handle of the basket carrier, this could be shopping in ease with two baskets. Then when the carts and baskets were not in use the carts could be folded and would not take up any more room than a folding chair, and the baskets of course were of the nesting type. This would give us ample room to store these carts and baskets in the front of the store, and keep a few carts open with baskets on them for customers to take and use."

And so, in his stores' carpentry shop at 20 North Douglas Street in Oklahoma City the shopping cart was born, and for all practical purposes made its debut in Goldman's stores in 1937.

And did the United States respond to the future with huzzahs? Certainly not.

Wrote Goldman: "Women customers would come in, and we had a young lady with some carts with two baskets on them to present to them for use, but very, very few would take one. Their comment was: No, we have pushed enough baby buggies around—we are not going to push carts in stores,' and the men customers would say, 'With my big arms I can carry my baskets, I am not pushing one of those things.' "

With the aid of hired help posing as customers using the carts and with the aid of motion pictures, Goldman was able to sell the idea of using the carts to his customers and sell the carts themselves, for $6 or $7, to other store owners, whose fear of accidents was overcome by watching his movies.

Looking back on it all the other day, Goldman, a prominent Oklahoman whose interests are now concentrated in real estate, spoke with a mixture of pride and modesty about the invention that changed life in the United States.

"It made a world of difference," he said. But, he added, "If it hadn't been me, somebody else would have invented it."

PEOPLE: *Manhattan Swimmer Wants Hot Shower*



Prince Charles

. . . first command

"Please, somebody get me into a hot shower," declared Diana Nyad, 25, as she was pulled out of the East River in New York at 7:32 p.m. Monday, 7 hours and 57 minutes after she had started out from the same point. She broke all records for the 28-mile-long swim—the former record-holder was Byron Summers, who made the swim in 8 hours and 56 minutes on Sept. 18, 1927. It was her second attempt to swim around Manhattan. Last month she had to be pulled out of the East River after 6 hours and 25 minutes because of rain and strong tides. She came down with a severe virus infection from the polluted water she swallowed on that occasion. "I knew I'd make it," she said Monday. The worst part? "The second hour was the worst," she said. "I was very cold."

* * *

Thousands of people swarmed over the weekend to the Dodge Mansion in Madison, N.J., the home for 62 years of the late Geraldine Rockefeller Dodge. They came to buy her suits, dresses, fur coats, hats and sturdy shoes. Her books, Thermos jugs and the contents of her kitchens. When it ended, according to Rita Reif of The New York Times, about $25,000 had been grossed. The real auction, however, started Tuesday when Sotheby Parke-Bernet began auctioning the art objects. It continues through the end of the week, eventually moving across the river to the auctioneering firm's premises, where Mrs. Dodge's rare gold coins, jewelry, paintings and bronzes are to be sold. The collection was appraised at $5 million before she died in 1973 at the age of 91.

* * *

Prince Charles, 27, who joined the British Navy four years ago and now holds the rank of a lieutenant, was given command Tuesday of a minesweeper, HMS Bronington. The Defense Ministry said that the prince's training and experience had "given him an excellent insight into all aspects of naval life." The ship, with a crew of 37, has its home port in Rossyth on Scotland's east coast. Prince Charles's father, the Duke of Edinburgh, commanded a destroyer in the Mediterranean before his marriage to Elizabeth II. Before Charles takes over as skipper early next year, he will take a training course for commanding officers at Portsmouth.

* * *

Ernst Steinbauer, 25, the Austrian corporal who smuggled his Israeli girlfriend into a UN security camp on the Golan Heights, was divorced from his Austrian wife in Vienna Monday. Steinbauer was sent back to Austria when it was discovered that, while serving with the UN forces, he had smuggled Jeanette Farraj, 19, an Israeli soldier, through Israeli and Syrian controls into his camp at Kuneitra. Miss Farraj was dismissed from the army and tried by a military court. Steinbauer's wife, Margarethe, began divorce proceedings when she heard of the romance. Steinbauer said Monday that he was job hunting but that he plans to marry Miss Farraj.

* * *

The deposed Nigerian head of state, Gen. Yakubu Gowon, 40, enrolled as a freshman Monday at Warwick University near Coventry, England. He will be studying political subjects and international affairs. He says he hopes to return to Nigeria one day as a "responsible young elder statesman." At his first press conference since he was overthrown on July 29, Gowon said his aims were "to start a new life, broaden my vision, to acquire higher education at university level and to place this at the service of my nation, Africa and humanity at large."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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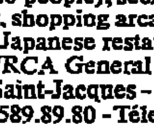
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